NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXXII. No. 23360. 字林西報 SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1940 Registered at the C.P.O. (Postage: China and Japan 1 cent, abroad 30 cents.) TWENTY CENTS

G. R.

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AT SHANGHAI

IN THE ESTATE OF
JOHN ALEXANDER TIMONS
Deceased

All persons having claims against the above estate are requested to file particulars with this Court before April 20, 1940 and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment forthwith to this Court.

C. H. HAINES,
Registrar.
10923

G. R.

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AT SHANGHAI

IN THE ESTATE OF
NORMAN HUGH MACDOUGALL
Deceased

All persons having claims against the above estate are requested to file particulars with this Court before April 20, 1940 and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment forthwith to this Court.

C. H. HAINES,
Registrar.
10922

NOTIFICATION No. 5202

RESTAURANT
(With Liquor at Meals)

The issue of an interim Restaurant (with Liquor at meals) Licence in favour of Mr. Arthur Wolff of Lane 24, House 1 Ward Road in respect of the premises Lane 24, House 1 Ward Road is under consideration and any objection thereto must be submitted in writing to the undersigned before 12 noon on Tuesday, February 27, 1940.

By Order,

G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, February 19, 1940. 10927

MAUD ELIZABETH JANE ELDRIDGE
otherwise known as
MAUD ELIZABETH JEAN ELDRIDGE
Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to to the Trustee Act 1925 that all persons having claims or demands upon or against the Estate of MAUD ELIZABETH JANE ELDRIDGE otherwise known as MAUD ELIZABETH JEAN ELDRIDGE deceased formerly of Shanghai China who died on the 12th day of October 1939 at Shanghai China are hereby requested on or before the 26th day of April 1940 to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned and that after the said 26th day of April 1940 the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to claims and demands of which the undersigned shall then have had notice and will not be answerable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person of whose claim or demand the undersigned shall not then have had notice.

PLATT, WHITE-COOPER & CO.,
Legal Practitioners for REGINALD FRANCIS CHESTER MASTER, the Administrator,
83 Peking Road, Shanghai.

Shanghai, February 17, 1940.
10915

NOTICE

We have appointed The Great China Aerated Water Co. as our Sole Distributors for Shanghai (except Hongkew, Yangtszepoo and Chapei) and outports.

CROWN AERATED WATER CO.,
Federal Inc. U.S.A.

NOTICE

We have been appointed Sole Distributors for the Crown Aerated Water Co., Federal Inc. U.S.A., for Shanghai (except Hongkew, Yangtszepoo and Chapei) and outports.

GREAT CHINA AERATED WATER CO.,
Temporary Office:
1370 Avenue Foch, Telephone 36085
10899

SS. MOKIHANA
From U.S.A. Via Ports

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship damaged and broken cargo only ex the above vessel will be held at the Jardine's Pootung Wharf on February 21, 1940 Wednesday at 9 a.m. By Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy; Marine and Cargo Surveyors.

ISTHMIAN STEAMSHIP Co.
10911

To-day's Events
FEBRUARY

20 A.W.C. Book Review, 4.45
20 For. Y. Lecture: "The Whangpoo—Shanghai's River', by Mr. N. Maas
20 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time', Lyceum, 9
20 Tuesday Evening Club, 'Ladies Night'
20 *Rain Water (Yu-shui)*
20 *Sir Robert Hart born (1835)*
20 *Chen-O'Malley Agreement, Hankow (1927)*
20 *NCDN broadcast 12.45 and 9 p.m. XMHD 760kc. 395m.*

Coming Events
FEBRUARY

21 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time', Lyceum, 9
22 Royal Society of St. George, annual general meeting, Shanghai Club, 5.30
22 For. Y. Debate: 'Cumshas'
22 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time', Lyceum, 9
23 Australian and New Zealand Society of Shanghai, annual general meeting
23 Rotary Club, American Club, 8.
23 For. Y. Gymnastic Championship, 8.45
23 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time, Lyceum, 9
24 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time', Lyceum, 2.30
24 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
24 For. Y. Gymnastic Championship, 8.45
24 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time', Lyceum, 9
24 Portuguese Ladies Benevolent Society Concert, College Municipale, 9
24 Veglione di Mezzaquaresima, Casa d'Italia, ore 21.30
25 Municipal Orchestra Concert, Lyc., 5.15
25 A.T.A. 'Dover Road,' aid of Jewish Ladies Benevolent Society Hospital Fund, S.J.S., 5.30.
26 Grand Concert by Mme Denies, dramatic soprano, assisted by Municipal Orchestra, Lyceum, 9.15
27 A.W.C. Bridge and Mahjongg, 3
27 For. Y. Lecture: 'Education' by Dr. R. J. McMullen
27 Piano recital by Miss Wincia Tomaszewska, Polish pianist, Lyceum, 9.15
28 A.W.C. Concert, Mrs. Seidl-Margolinski, Mr. Warschauer, 9
29 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
29 Cradle Bridge/Mahjongg. S.I.B.C., 3
29 Ranger Leap Yr. Din. Dance, A.W.C. 8

MARCH

5 "Liliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
6 B.U.S.C. Lecture: 'Ancient Chinese Poetry,' Miss M. H. Brown, 1371 Rue Lafayette, 8.45
6 "Liliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
7 Community Church Organ Concert, 9
7 "Liliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
8 United Services Assn. extraordinary general meeting and annual general meeting, Shanghai Club, 5.30
8 "Liliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
8 Shanghai Camera Club, Meeting and Lecture, 330 Szechuen Road, 9
8 A.W.C. Song Recital, Irmgard Menzel, 9
9 Oxford & Cambridge Soc. Dinner Masonic Hall
9 "Liliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
12 B.W.A. Jumble Sale, 9.30 a.m.
12 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15

Charge for items $2 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

THE SUNGALA RUBBER ESTATE, LIMITED
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have declared a Second Interim Dividend for the year ending March 31, 1940, of 20 cents per share (local currency) on the issued capital of the Company, payable on March 4, 1940, to Shareholders on the Register at that date.

Those Shareholders who wish their Dividends to be paid in the Straits, can have it so arranged if they signify their wishes to the Secretaries before noon of February 27, 1940. Their Dividends will then be converted from local currency to Straits Dollars at the Bank's buying rate on March 4, 1940, and Demand Drafts payable in Singapore will be dispatched to them on the day this Dividend is paid.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from February 27 to March 4, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE GEDDES TRADING & DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.,
Secretaries,
THE SUNGALA RUBBER ESTATE, LTD.
Shanghai, February 19, 1940.
10930

THE SHANGHAI CLUB
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Shanghai Club will be held in the Club House on Tuesday, March 26, 1940, at 5.30 p.m. Members desirous of bringing forward a Resolution on any special matter should send the same to the Secretary at least seven days before the Meeting, or, if such Resolution affects the Club Articles, at least twenty-two days before the Meeting.

By Order of the Committee,
F. S. WARD, *Secretary,*
THE SHANGHAI CLUB.
10917

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Damaged cargo ex mv. HIMALAYA will be examined by Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy on Wednesday, February 21, at 9 a.m. at the Old Ningpo Wharf.

LLOYD TRIESTINO
26 The Bund Telephone 16885
10910

NOTICE

As from February 18, 1940, the price for Coca-Cola will be increased by 40 cents per dozen, other sweet waters and Soda water by 20 cents and 10 cents per dozen respectively.

WATSON'S MINERAL WATER CO., INC.
10892

SWISS WATCHMAKER
(Holder of Swiss Government Diploma)
All work personally done,
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NEW SHIRTINGS
just unpacked.
SHIRTS
made to measure from $7.90
RAZON'S, 12 Central Road
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A LADY

is seeking a divorce on the ground that her husband spent too much time at the racecourse. She denies that she took him for better or worse. The real reason, very likely, is that he has omitted to protect the home by Fire and Burglary insurance.

C. E. SPARKE
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PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782 Assets £30,000,000
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British and Best

NORGE
for refrigeration

COLUMBIA ELECTRIC ROOM HEATER
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878 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
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You will find the answer in an inspection of the beautiful new 1940 models now on display.

"Packard", for more than 40 years the hallmark of America's finest motor cars, conforms to "Packard" tradition again in 1940.

See the 1940 Packard. It is the lowest priced Packard in history.

"Be The Man Who Owns One."

MARK L. MOODY
Fed. Inc. U.S.A.
640 Avenue Foch
After We Sell—WE SERVE

DENTAL SURGEON
Dr. M. YAGATA
Artificial Porcelain Teeth
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50 Kiukiang Road, Mitsui Bank Building, 1st Floor
Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Telephone 14273
-10604

For MILK
Richest in CREAM
Grade "A" (T.T.)
apply to
Lucerne Dairy Farms
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10571

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Ownership
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-1694

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Registered Trade Mark
Furnish many times the quantity and still greater improvement in the quality of light for seeing.
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Illuminating Engineers
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Obtainable at all Compradore Stores
10567

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OLD TAWNY PORT
(Extra Selected)
Renowned throughout the East
"The Connoisseur comes to Caldbeck's"
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
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44 Foochow Road Telephone 17589

Insurance Company of North America
PHILADELPHIA
The Oldest American Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
R. A. KREULEN, *General Representative.*
Paid-Up Capital, U.S.$12,000,000 Assets, U.S.$107,177,701
2nd Floor, Continental Bank Building, 113 Kiukiang Road
Telephone 12867 (3 lines)

B.B.C. LONDON BROADCASTS

Foreign language news broadcasts are transmitted at the following times and frequencies:—

Local Time	*Language*	*Frequency*	*Wave*
8.15 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.	French	15.18 m/cs	19.76 m.
8.30 p.m. to 8.45 p.m.	German	15.18	19.76
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.	Italian	15.18	19.76
9.00 p.m. to 9.15 p.m.	Portuguese	15.18	19.76
9.15 p.m. to 9.45 p.m.	English	15.18	19.76
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.	Czech	15.18	19.76
10.00 p.m. to 10.15 p.m.	Polish	15.18	19.76
10.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.	Spanish	15.18	19.76

News in English

Frequencies and wavelengths which give the best reception in English at the present time in Shanghai, those in heavy type being better than the rest:—

Local Time	*Frequency*	*Wave*
7.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	9.15 m/cs	31.55 m.
3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	**15.31**	**19.60**
4.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	15.26	19.66
	11.86	**25.29**
	11.75	25.53
6.45 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	21.53	13.93
	17.79	16.86
	15.18	19.76
6.45 p.m. to 9.45 p.m.	**11.75**	**25.53**
10.00 p.m. to 12.45 a.m.	**9.51**	**31.55**

News summaries are broadcast at 7.30 a.m., 4, 6.45, and 9.15 p.m. The 9.15 news summary is simultaneously rebroadcast from ZBW, Hongkong, on 31.5m., a frequency of 9.52m/c. Full news bulletins at 8.30 a.m., 5, 7.30 p.m. and midnight.

AUSTRALIAN BROADCAST

Australian Broadcasting Commission special "World Broadcast" from VLR nightly 8.30 to 9 Shanghai time, 9.58 m/s or 31.3 m. Music, a talk, news.

OPENING TO-NIGHT AT 9

The A.D.C. presents
"LILAC TIME"
A play in three acts with music by Schubert
Produced by V. Valin.
LYCEUM THEATRE
and on February 21, 22, 23 and 24, at 9 p.m.
Matinee on Saturday, February 24, at 2.30 p.m.
Booking at Moutrie's and the Theatre
Seats $2 to $6 (tax included) Children half-price at matinee
10920

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FILMO CAMERAS AND PROJECTORS
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10914

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Colour in its proper tones and values has extraordinary properties. It can make food appetising, automobiles luxurious, furniture inviting and comfortable, and people lifelike. Colour has these powers, but needs skill in the development of them. Let the North-China Daily News Printing Department handle your colour work if you are seeking satisfaction.

THH NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
PRINTING DEPARTMENT
17 The Bund, Shanghai. Telephone 11055

GRAN PREMIO ARGENTINO EXTRAORDINARIO 1939
125 cars started; 44 finished; 2,747 miles run.

WINNER-FORD
(as in 1938)

Fords also won the second, third and fourth places—of the first ten, nine were FORDS.

THE CAR THAT CAN TAKE IT

BILLS MOTORS
Fed. Inc. U.S.A.
615 Ave. Foch. Tel. 74400 (6 lines)

HIGHLY-educated Japanese gentleman seeks position as adviser, translator, etc., in well-established firm. Address Box 1495, NCDN. -2881

FOR immediate sale, owner leaving, 1939 Dodge de luxe sedan 9,000 miles. Telephone Giles, Imperial Chemicals. -2917

ACCOUNTANT, British, 40, compelled seek new position to support family. Present employers unable grant any H.C.L. allowance. Good experience, capable taking full control of books or department. Excellent references. Apply Box 1514, NCDN. -2919

IMPECUNIOUS British youth deplores lack of response to his advertisements. He earnestly requests shipowners and influential businessmen kindly to consider his appeals in this column on February 14 and 15. 10916

AUSTRALIAN horse, 15-2 recently imported, guaranteed sound, for sale or exchange for smaller animal. Apply Columbia Riding School or to Box 1518, NCDN. 10896

FOR SALE, 2 vacant lots on Lincoln Avenue, area mow 1½ and 2¼ mow respectively. Price cheap. Address Box 1521, NCDN. -2938

PARTNER, active or sleeping, with $15,000 capital required to take over and extend tapestry business. Good connections and prospects for export and local business. Box 1330, NCDN. -2906

FOR SALE, 8 mow land in Great Western Road. Price cheap. Address Box 1324, NCDN. -2808

THE E-W brand of bullet-proof vest, is the symbol that made the bullet-proof vest famous. Telephone 42621. -2825

Classified Advertisements continued On Page 12

Dr. A. A. FISHBEIN
DENTAL SURGEON
Former Assistant of Berlin Dental Institute
453 Avenue Joffre, 47 Bearn Apt.
Office hours: 10-1 and 3-6.30 p.m.
Telephone 85815

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Urology and Skin Diseases
Hamilton House, Office 217
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 14379
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Hours: 8-10 and 6-8 p.m. Tel. 37622

Dr. R. HOLPER, M.D.
has returned and resumed practice
(Paris University)
Specialist in
Urology and Dermatology
Consulting hours: 11-1, 4-6
59 Peking Road Telephone 10734

Dr. A. LESNIK, M.D.
Specialist in
Urology and Dermatology
320 Szechuen Road, Arnhold Building
Hours: 10.30-1, 3-6 Telephone 17779
86 Bearn Apts., 475 Ave. Joffre
Hours: 8-10 6-8. Telephone 83992

Dr. I. M. STEINMANN, M.D.
Specialist in
Urology and Internal Diseases
Hours: 10-1 and 4-6 or by appointment
120 Nanking Road, 4th Floor
(corner Szechuen Road)
Tel. Office 14422; Residence 71133

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER (EXTREME-ORIENT) S.A.
(Affiliated to the Société Générale de Belgique)
Capital: Frs. 30,000,000
Reserves: Frs. 3,000,000
Head Office: BRUSSELS
Branches:
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Correspondents in all parts of the world.

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OVERSEA-CHINESE BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in the Straits Settlements)
120 Kiukiang Road
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PAID-UP Sts. Currency $10,000,000
Successors to
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The Chinese Commercial Bank, Ltd.
The Oversea-Chinese Bank, Ltd.
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Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business transacted.
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He Doesn't WASTE PRECIOUS TIME . . .
He Doesn't WEAR HIMSELF OUT . . .
BECAUSE—HE DOES WEAR
'VIYELLA' *Unshrinkable* SOCKS
10 Popular self shades and fancy designs at exceptionally favourable prices
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10882

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Announced its full Hospital Services in its former location:
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No passes needed
The hospital is fully equipped to care for all medical, surgical and obstetrical cases. Complete X-ray, light-therapy, hydrotherapy, and laboratory services available under our own roof.
10894

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A SULKY-TEMPERED DOG.

It's not his fault if he's feeling depressed and irritable. He's suffering probably from a sluggish liver caused by impurities in his blood. But you can give your dog fitness by providing a blood corrective—regularly. There is no more effective way of doing this than by giving your dog a ten day's course of

BOB MARTIN'S CONDITION POWDERS

These famous powders are tasteless and if you give him three powders a day at regular hours, he'll soon be your friendly companion again with bright gleaming eyes and a lovely coat.

Bob Martin's Condition Powders are obtainable at all pharmacies.

Agents:—
WATSON'S

THE CHINA HONG LIST
Second Impression
NOW ON SALE

THE popularity of the CHINA HONG LIST is evidenced by the fact that the whole of the 1940 issue was sold out within three weeks, thus necessitating a second impression, copies of which are now on sale.

Those who have not yet secured copies of this invaluable work of reference are advised to place their orders immediately.

A MAP OF SHANGHAI

(65 inches by 32 inches) is being offered as a Supplement to the China Hong List at an extra cost of $3 per copy. It is published by authority of the Shanghai Municipal Council and covers the following area:—

North to South: Civic Centre, Kiangwan, to Lunghwa.
West to East: The Aerodrome to Pootung.

CHINA HONG LIST AND MAP OF SHANGHAI
PRICE $23

MAP OF SHANGHAI ONLY
PRICE $6

North-China Daily News Office
17 The Bund, Shanghai
AND ALL LOCAL BOOKSELLERS

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Correspondence for this column should be addressed to the Editor, North-China Daily News Office, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, and to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor"

The Altmark Case:
Praise for British Action

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The Altmark affair and incident has undoubtedly given rise to a lot of comment, loose and irresponsible chatter most of which rather condemns the neutral involved.

Reading between the lines and after considering the whole matter dispassionately and bearing in mind the tenets of neutral countries, particularly Norway, and the statement made by the Norwegian Foreign Minister, viz. ". . . if we are not able to defend our neutrality, Germany has not acquired the right to carry the war into our territorial waters," it occurs to me that the incident or affair was the result of superb calm, and cool thinking, backed by gallant behaviour and bravery.

Hats off to the statesmen and authorities concerned and to the British Navy!

It will now be realized that what has transpired—

1. Relieves a neutral country of having to intern any ship, its crew or prisoners with all the risk and cost attendant thereto.
2. The prisoners have been freed and are back in their own country, which is much better than all having been destroyed or drowned if their captors had resorted to their usual practices of scuttling and destroying their ships by fire or bombs when necessity or occasion arises.
3. Norway showed she is neutral, without means of preserving her neutrality, and thus is liable to be shot at by any belligerent, and except for protests and no doubt raps over the knuckles, saved many lives and conformed to the laws and dictates of humanity.
4. That at least two of the parties behaved themselves as civilized people would do, while the other violated confidence and honour and with usual Teutonic mendacity and duplicity endeavoured to embroil a peace-loving and neutral State in warfare with another country.

SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, Feb. 19.

Moral Re-Armament:
Reply To Pragmatist

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Mr. B's letter of the 12th inst., querying the applicability of Moral Re-Armament (hereafter abbreviated to M.R.A.) to present world conditions, intrigues me and, in reply, I have the pleasure of penning the following that comes to my personal knowledge.

M.R.A., whose creed comprehends Christ's four standards of absolute honesty, absolute purity, absolute unselfishness and absolute love, is the only solution to the problems confronting the world today. Its sole objective is to build a hate-free, fear-free, greed-free world. Of course, this new world cannot be built in a day or a year. It will take a long time. But since the movement is so rapidly gaining strength in every nation of the world, its goal will unquestionably be in sight in the near future.

As one of its well-known slogans, M.R.A. begins with you and me, irrespective of creed or class, sex or nationality, and requires, first of all, a change of heart by letting God guide us in our daily work and contacts. It is the testimony of life—not lip—that convinces the unbelievers to join this world movement. It requires its followers to practice Christ's teachings rather than to preach them. I have seen many in the movement whose lives are changed from the restless to peaceful type and their erstwhile broken homes are now built on the basis of order and harmony. These people who have found peace in their own hearts, are eager to give their friends and relatives that peace. As the movement is expanding, the time is bound to come when enough new men and new homes will establish a new nation and enough new nations, a new world.

The adherents of M.R.A. are practical-minded enough, many occupying positions of leadership in various professions. They are not fond of building castles in the air as you might have supposed, but trust in God and have implicit faith in Jesus of Nazareth who prepared 30 years for an active life of three years and revolutionized the whole human conception of life.

The M.R.A. advocates would not be surprised that their ideals of a new world which today may be considered fantasies, will some day become actualities, not forgetting that when Edison had the vision of flooding the world with light, many people thought it a fantastic idea. Some 40 years ago, when young Henry Ford was pottering around a horseless carriage, the wise men shook their heads and called him crazy. Today they nod their heads and admit that he is a genius.

I hope Mr. B. has found satisfaction from the above; perhaps we may have an opportunity of getting together in the battle against our common enemy, sin.

F. D. ZAU, M.D.

Shanghai, Feb. 19.

Casualties in China:
Figures Questioned

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Concerning the list of figures compiled by Mr. Julean Arnold, American Consular Commercial Attaché, so imposingly set forth by STUDENT OF HISTORY in your Letters to the Editor column, I should like to know whether anyone is certain that Mr. Arnold personally toured all the battlefields of China to count the number of corpses he found. If not (and I think not), then on what basis has he arrived at those figures?

Figures of casualties suffered in any modern war are practically impossible to gauge with any degree of accuracy. The obvious reasons being the difficulty of any but the forces involved to gain access to scenes of action. And the forces involved would be the last to reveal their own casualties for quite obvious reasons.

Taking these factors into consideration, also the admission of "approximate statistics" in our contemporary's letter, there is reason to believe the figures of Chinese and Japanese losses released and supported by Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, the same which has been quoted in part by Mr. H.G.W. Woodhead in "The China Year Book" of 1939. These Japanese figures of numbers of corpses of Chinese troops found abandoned on the field of battle are as follows:

July 1937 to November 1938	823,296
December 1938 to April 1939	113,049
May 1939 to November 1939	282,117
Total:	1,218,462

Official figures for Japanese killed on battlefields as reported from the same source reveal that from July 1937 to January 1939, 51,000 bodies were recovered.

As for the number of troops on the field of battle, I am inclined to believe that Mr. Arnold's figures are likewise misleading because it is common knowledge that both Japanese and Chinese guard such information very closely as military secrets.

YUKIHIME.

Shanghai, Feb. 17.

The Salvation Army:
A Suggested New Task

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The response to the Salvation Army's appeal for the Bowl of Hot Rice Fund for beggars shows the deep concern of the public for these poor creatures. But it seems that something more should be done about the problem than to distribute a nightly bowl of rice. Hundreds of thousands of dollars can easily be spent in this way, and nothing really accomplished as far as solving the fundamental problem is concerned.

Some time ago I was told that the Salvation Army had been given the task of ridding a certain large Oriental city of beggars, and that the Army had succeeded in doing so, although the problem there was worse than in Shanghai. Therefore I would like to suggest that the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipal Council give the Salvation Army the power and responsibility of ridding Shanghai of beggars.

The Salvation Army has the confidence of the public, and also experience in constructive methods of helping these pitiable people. What they have already done in the French Concession shows what they can do. If it is a matter of funds, doubtless the public would contribute even more willingly to such a cause than to the superficial, though at present unavoidable, task of feeding the beggars.

If such a move is to be made, it would seem that the present is the logical time to make it, when the Salvation Army is having its annual finance campaign, and making its plans for this year's work.

M. S. H.

Shanghai, Feb. 19.

Chinese Loyalty:
Sunday Morning Incident

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Those radicals who think that most Chinese, aside from those who are fighting and dying for China at the front, are just lying here in ease and comfort, should witness the scene yesterday at the Grand Theatre during the Marines' Services. Towards the end of the services, when the Chinese National Anthem was being played, not only those who were in the theatre stood up in unity and salute to their country, but those that were in the lobby and even on the street, all who were within hearing distance of their country's national song—as one—stood at attention.

Such a sight was never witnessed before. Formerly, to them, the national anthem was a song every child must come across in school and then pour forth their lungs in parrot-like fashion every morning to the mechanical beat of the teacher's baton. Today, more and more people are beginning to realize that in their country's song lies their country's cause. I am not very familiar with the words, but whatever it may be, it is inspiring to know that thousands and thousands of a nation's people pay tribute to their national anthem, the song that is uniting them closer and closer, who for generations have been torn apart from each other by strife and civil wars, and who at this hour stand as one in national resistance.

So here's to the Chinese National Anthem and to China.

P. A. V.

Shanghai, Feb. 18.

To Advertisers:
Why Not State Prices

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The following letter, which speaks for itself, has been received by this office:

Tsinan, February 13, 1940.

The Advertising Manager,
Dear Sir,

May I ask, if it is a practical proposition, that advertisers should state their prices in the paper? When people up country want to send an order, being unknown to the merchant we naturally must send money with the order.

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Yours truly.

Knowing that prices vary considerably in most commodities in Shanghai, nevertheless, we strongly urge that prices are stated whenever possible, as our experience proves such advertisements derive greater benefit.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

Shanghai, Feb. 19.

In his 90th year, the father of Mr. Arthur Greenwood, M.P., died recently at Leeds. He had spent all his life in that city, and had lived a life of exemplary uprightness and probity. Mr. William Greenwood, the father was apprenticed to his father as a painter and decorator and in due time carried on the business himself.

BY SAPAJOU

Francesca Denies

who appears in a concert at the Lyceum with the Municipal Orchestra on February 26th.

Social Conditions of Labour

Broadcast Talk Given by Rev. L.F. McGreal, S.J. On Sunday in the Catholic Hour Series

IN the preceding series of lectures concluded two weeks ago we studied the Encyclical Letter of the great Pope Pius XI on atheistic communism in which he exposes the false principles of morality, philosophy and economics upon which the system is built, and which of necessity doom it to utter failure in the realms of practical application. Any system that stigmatizes the worship of God or degrades human beings is of its very nature false and can only result in disaster. To communism we owe a debt of gratitude for having exposed the injustice of the social conditions of labour in our economic life, but to its material ideology we owe nothing except the logical conclusion from a false premise that might is right.

The Holy Father however did not feel that he had fulfilled his duties and obligations when he had exposed the false principles and errors of atheistic communism, when he had proved that the remedy it proposes was worse than the disease. Something else had to be done,—something constructive and practical. At the time of Pope Pius XI something had already been done. The wheels had already been set in motion by his saintly predecessor, Leo XIII, but something had to be done to speed up the machinery to the tempo of modern industrialism.

Charge Against the Church

In last month's issue of "Fortune," the editor takes the Church severely to task for lack of leadership. The editor, under the caption "War and Peace," of course, does not distinguish in the use of the term "The Church." For him the church is that conglomeration of hundreds of independent denominations, often at variance on fundamental Christian principles, often acrimoniously upholding contradictory doctrines, and seldom in agreement on any subject except that nothing good can come from Rome. Against this manifest disorganization "Fortune" hurls a blanket charge of incompetency. In a footnote, the editor timidly exempts the Catholic Church from the charge of failure of absolutes governing the principles of war, but he specifically includes the Catholic Church in the charge of failure of leadership in the realms of economics.

With many of the conclusions drawn by the able editor of "Fortune" we heartily agree, but in view of the overwhelming evidence as manifested in the encyclicals of the Popes during the past fifty years we must raise our voice in protest against the charge that the Catholic Church has failed in her God-given task of pointing out to all a true and just solution of the economic maladies of our times,—a solution based upon the absolutes, and drawn from the primary principles of Christianity from which our civilization takes its roots.

Pope's Message

As far back as the year 1891, Pope Leo XIII issued his famous Encyclical entitled "The Condition of Labour." Twelve years of serious thought, prolonged study and unstinted labour went into that document. Leo XIII knew he had a message for humanity, and his very office as Vicar of Christ upon earth compelled him to speak out in defence of human rights and human labour. The message he had was revolutionary, and the minds of the people, even Christian people, were not prepared for his advanced social doctrine. Between the years 1878 and 1890 Leo XIII issued a whole series of Encyclical Letters. All these were designed to pave the way for his really remarkable document officially known as "Rerum Novarum" in which he laid down for all mankind rules for the right solutions of the difficult problem of human solidarity, the social question which we have with us even today. On the fortieth anniversary of Leo's Encyclical on the condition of labour, Pope Pius XI issued an equally famous and universally proclaimed document entitled "Quadragesimo Anno" on "The Reconstruction of the Social Order." His purpose, he tells us, is to recall the great benefits which Leo XIII's labour encyclical had brought to the Catholic Church and to the world at large; secondly, to vindicate the social and economic doctrine of so great a master against certain doubts which have arisen, and to develop more fully some of its points; finally, after arraigning modern economics and examining the nature of Socialism, to expose the roots of the present social disorder, and to point out the only salutary cure, a reform of Christian morals."

Social Programme

In this series of lectures on Social Reconstruction, we take as our text the Encyclical of Pope Pius XI because it includes a summary of Leo XIII's document on the condition of labour, and prefigures the denunciation of Atheistic Communism. We can hope to descend to details. We can hope only to call attention to the fact that the Catholic Church has a complete social programme; to point out the fundamental principles upon which it is based, and to appeal to the socially inclined at least to read, and if possible, to study this Christian programme drawn from and built upon the same Christian principles that gave birth to our civilization.

The basic fact underlying the social philosophy of the Encyclical is this: Economic life is a means of worshipping God. That sentence is important. It is the starting point of our whole social system. Natural resources, production, work, ownership, buying and selling exist so that through them "we shall be led by progressive steps to the final end of all, God Himself, our highest and lasting good."

Christian Principles

If we are to make economic life a means of worshipping God, then economic life must be inspired by Christian principles, for it is the prerogative of Christ to teach the world how God wills to be worshipped. And behind Christian principles there must be that driving force of the brotherhood of the whole human race in God and in Christ. The Brotherhood of which we speak is not a mass unity that clots all men into one mold, into one uniformity. It is founded in the imperishable, equal and holy dignity of every individual in God and before God. "Catholic social teaching neither deifies mankind while persecuting men, nor deifies individuals to let them persecute mankind."

There is something radically wrong with our present social adjustment of human relationships. All right-minded men seek a remedy for the evil. The Catholic Church, assents to the commonly expressed opinion that "the specific means to be used in a proper reconstruction of our social order must be left to those who have a knowledge, both theoretical and practical, of politics, sociology and economics." But she insists that in the endeavour to establish social harmony, peace and prosperity, these specialists in the field of social endeavour must be guided by right-reason and zeal for the common good of human beings. Right reason and the common good demand that primary importance be given to religion and morality.

Importance of Religion

Religion is of primary importance, but in itself it is not enough. Man is a social being, and from his social nature has evolved that institution which we call the State. In all discussions of the Catholic social programme, it is necessary to bear in mind what we hold to be self-evident, namely, that the State is an evolution from the family, and not the family from the State; that the State exists for the good of the individual, and not the individual for the good of the State. Government must be founded on Justice and Truth. It must recognize the fundamental, inalienable rights of the individual and the family, the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, the right to liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and the right to possess property.

Rights of Working Men

Realizing full well that a house divided against itself must fall, that class hatred, class warfare, and class domination can never effect a just and lasting betterment of social conditions, the Sovereign Pontiff wisely recommends mutual-aid organizations "which draw the classes more closely together. Among these he attributes prime importance to societies consisting either of workmen alone, or of working men and employers together. He devoted much space to describing and commending these societies and expounds with remarkable prudence their nature, reason and opportunities, their rights, duties and laws. The authoritative voice of Leo XIII established once and for all times the right of Christian working men to form unions according to their various trades. Not only did he establish their right, but he taught them how to exercise it.

The social encyclicals of the Popes issued during the past fifty years go to the very root of the social problem. They expose the basic facts and basic principles upon which human society rests; they point out and vindicate the rights and the duties of both capital and labour, and "from the Gospel as from a living and life-giving source, they propose solid, reasonable and practical doctrines capable, if not of settling at once, at least of considerably mitigating the fatal internal strife which rends the human family.

Municipal Orchestra Concert at Lyceum
Vaughan Williams Pastoral Symphony Rendered

The Pastoral Symphony of Dr. Vaughan Williams received its first performance in Shanghai on Sunday, which was an event of some importance in the symphonic field of this town's music.

Three of the four symphonies of Vaughan Williams bear a title, and so may be assumed to have a programme, but it is no more necessary than it is possible to draw comparisons between this symphony and the others in an attempt to gauge its relative merit. It stands apart; indeed, all of the symphonies of this composer, with the exception of the F minor (1935) which pushes dissonance to a point of atonality, are characterized by the fact that a tangible programme, in the descriptive sense, is imprisoned in a subjective and abundantly personal utterance of the composer.

The Pastoral Symphony is a deeply philosophic work, the programme for which every man must work out for himself. No use to look for guiding (and somewhat artless) captions that each movement of another Pastoral symphony is prefaced with: they are not there. As Lawrence Gilman has said, "a passionate analyst, remembering Beethoven, finds himself on a starvation diet in the presence of Vaughan Williams' score, unless he chooses to be satisfied with mere music for sustenance."

It has always seemed that Beethoven was a disappointment in his efforts to make his Pastoral pictorial: incongruity is generally achieved in the production of synthetic bird calls and warblings by gentlemen of the wood wind, and the Storm inevitably recalls the puffings and blowings of the William Tell version.

Intelligent Reproduction

Vaughan Williams attempts no such impossibilities. He does not encroach on the natural symphony of sounds nature alone can produce. Rather, he expresses through the exquisite medium of his art, a sensitive and intelligent reproduction in sounds of the subjective processes which arise from contact with and experience of nature.

Pastoral, in any case, is possibly an unfortunate word to choose for the title. To some, it may carry too much of the inference of a smiling and sunlit countryside, and thus a musical composition of the *pastorale* genre. Vaughan Williams' symphony, all in all, is a sad work; it is certainly not the thoughtlessly care-free expression of ecstasy of one who is untouched by the essential poignancy of the natural world. It is a nostalgic tale of a great musician who knows well what man has lost by creeping together and huddling in cities.

No Excess of Sympathy

The symphony was played politely, without an excess of sympathy, and sometimes inaccurately. Not all of the violins reached their destination in the high A at the end; blunders occurred in some of the solo instrumental voices. The vocal wordless solo, which forms a prologue and epilogue to the last movement, was very pleasingly sung by Mrs. Ruth Fullam.

Debussy's "L'Apres Midi d'un Faune" was played beautifully: perhaps more contemplatively than usual, which is all to the good. Martucci makes pretty confectionery. He was well turned out, and tasted good to the house after the austerities of Vaughan Williams. Finally, a poor old circus horse of Liszt's was put through his paces.—H.

Hungarian Captain is Held as Spy
Master of First Vessel to Visit Japan Accused

Tokyo, Feb. 19.

Suspected of esponiage, Captain Nicholas Zoller, master of the Hungarian freighter Nyugat, was being questioned by police at Omuta, Fukuoka Prefecture, it was announced here today.

His vessel, an 8,000-ton freighter, it was recalled, dropped anchor off Suyeyoshi, a village on the Hachijo islet, which is a closed port, and later sailed for Miike in Fukuoka Prefecture without obeying police orders.

After questioning the captain, the police, it was understood, would search the Nyugat.

A police official has been sent to Fukuoka Prefecture by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board to investigate the case.

The Nyugat arrived in Yokohama in the middle of January and was the first Hungarian ship to reach Japan since the World War.—Domei.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF FEBRUARY 20, 1870

A correspondent writes from Newchwang on January 11:—the winter so far has been mild; coldest was on the night of the 6th instant, when the river froze over, and thermometer (Fahr.) was about 4 degrees below zero. The port is quite free from war and war alarms. No rumours of swordracks, banditti or anything of that sort; but business is awfully dull, which, however, is not unusual at this time of year. The steamer at Taichow some 30 miles from the Kiushu made an attempt to get 150 chests of opium landed on December 24, but the Taotai could not be induced to break the Treaty—such a precedent would have upset all calculations as to revision. Yet, had the vessel towed a junk as near to the land as possible, and so got the opium ashore, I suppose it could not have been prevented, for junks come to any port or bay they please, on the coast. I wonder those interested did not think of that.

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S. V. C. Orders

Promotions and Appointments:—Sergeant Vladimir Sergeevich Sopoff, "C" Bn. (Russian Detachment) is promoted Warrant Officer Class II and appointed Company Sergeant Major—March 1.

Rifle Range:—When a Unit has to cancel its range allotment at Short Notice, owing to bad weather etc., the Officer or N.C.O. in charge of the firing party should notify the Corps Sergeant Major Tel: 10186 at the earliest possible moment. The Corps Sergeant Major will immediately notify N.C.O. in charge Transport and the Range Warden.

Officers—Return from Leave:—Corps Headquarters.—Lieutenant H. Ibusuki returned from leave January 21. American Company.—Lieutenant W. M. Awad returned from leave February 13.

1937 Emergency Medal:—Reference appendix "A" to C.R.O. No. 26, dated 27-6-38, the following addition will be made:—Under Reserve of Officers "B" add:

Lieutenant W. E. Holland.

Weapon Training Classification (Rifle):—The undermentioned have qualified on "30 yards Range":—American Troop.—Troopers E. Mandelert and L. C. Scott. Portuguese Company.—Privates Manuel Leitao Leo Maher, Felipe Nery. Philippine Company.—Privates J. M. Alindada, R. Samper, E. P. Alberto, C. de Vera.

Inter-Unit Transfers:—Private S. J. Ward, Armoured Car Company is transferred to Shanghai Light Horse with effect from February 14. Private A. J. Pollon, American Company is transferred to American Troop with effect from February 2.

Strength:—Increase:—The undermentioned are taken on the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Cavalry:—Light Horse.—Tpr. M. P. V. Jacobsen February 14. Corps Troops:—Signals Company.—Sgm. D. Ezekiel February 6, Sgm. W. Fackenheim February 6. "A" Battalion:—"B" Company.—Pte. F. J. Edwards February 15. Scottish Company.—Privates J. H. M. Omond February 6, R. A. Knox February 13. Jewish Company.—Pte. H. Brenfeld February 15. Light Automatic (A.D.) Company.—Privates C. S. L. Smith, February 6, R. Dickinson February 13. "B" Battalion:—American Company.—Pte. H. J. Sheridan, Jr. February 5. Philippine Company.—Pte. J. M. Alindada February 5. Decrease:—The undermentioned are taken off the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Troops:—Signals Company.—Sgm. M. K. Vassilieff ("A" Cl. Res). February 15. "C" M.G. Company.—Privates W. Klahn February 14, C. H. Loewinger February 14, J. Rogalsky February 14, H. F. W. Platt February, 14 V. A. Gavriloff February 14, H. F. G. Kragmann February 14. Transport Company.—Pte O. V. Sheveloff February 5. "A" Battalion:—Scottish Company.—Pte. A. M. Kennedy November 22. Jewish Company.—Pte. H. Cassel February 7. "B" Battalion:—Philippine Company.—Privates H. Oliveros February 13, G. Souza February 14. "C" Battalion:—No. 3 (Vol) Company.—Cpl. N. W. Adrianoff February 13.

Leave:—Corps Headquarters.—Lieutenant W. M. Portrude from 8-2-40 to 31-3-40. Scottish Company.—2nd Lieutenant J. Robertson from 6-2-40 to 29-2-40.

A fire occurred at Tresco Abbey, in the Isles of Scilly, on the evening of January 1. The roof of the tower was completely burnt, but there was no other damage except by water. Tresco Abbey is the home of Major A. A. Dorrien-Smith, and is a place of historic interest.

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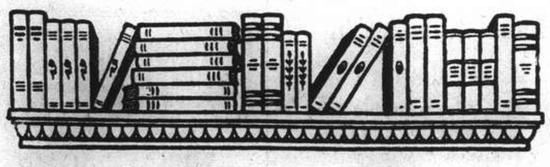


THE BOOK PAGE

"Conducting Negotiations"

BRITISH DIPLOMACY IN CHINA 1880-1885 By E. V. G. Kiernan, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Cambridge University Press. 16/-.

Diplomacy is defined in Webster's Dictionary as "The art and practice of conducting negotiations between nations," and in notes to the definition it is referred to as "the business or act of conducting international intercourse, and skill or address in so doing," and again "tact and shrewdness in the management of affairs." Events in China during the period 1880-1885 are inextricably mixed up with Li Hung Chang, the outstanding personality in Chinese political affairs during that time and for many years both before and afterwards. It has been said of him that "as statesman for thirty years he maintained a recognized pre-eminence over his countrymen in the oldest and most populous nation of the earth; and as a diplomat his achievements entitle him to a front rank in the international relations of all history." If this is correct foreign diplomats were faced with a none too easy task in dealing with him.

Wavering Wishes

It is amazing to find how little interest in Far Eastern affairs was taken by the Foreign Office in England in the eighties, and the diplomats accredited to China were left very much to their own devices as to the policy which should be pursued. It would seem that the general feeling amongst Britain's representatives was that China was a coming country, that she was bound to progress, and that she would prove a very profitable industrial field for foreign traders, and that her cohesion rather than her partition was the goal to be aimed at. But all sorts of questions presented themselves—should we try for an alliance with China or not?—did we really want to see a strong, armed, modernized China or not—would it suit our book to educate China up on Western ideas, and possibly have her compete with us? Our diplomats in China were doubtful. In theory most of the above seemed advisable, but as soon as things began to take shape in that direction we always appeared to draw back. In 1927 Austen Chamberlain, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said, "Our only wish is for a strong, united independent, orderly and prosperous China." It is a little doubtful if that wish was really more genuine and determined than the wish of the diplomats in 1880-1885.

Contradictory Instructions

When Sir Thomas Wade in 1880 asked what he was to do in face of a palpable Chinese desire for an alliance, the Foreign Office ignored his query. This was significant. An alliance with China would have involved risks. She would certainly want a territorial guarantee, and this might have provoked a coalition against us. Typical of the British Foreign Office's drifting habit of mind at that time, were the instructions given to Sir Harry Parkes when he went to Peking. He was told to "cultivate the friendliest relations with China and with everyone else, and to foster our interests sedulously!" There was a definite contradiction in these instructions. It was one thing to create the friendliest relations with China and everyone else, but to foster Great Britain's interests sedulously would have involved pressing China in another sense. Pressure in favour of British interests might definitely have been regarded by China as pressure against Chinese interests.

The "Gunboat Policy"

There were strong commercial vested interests in China, and their policy can be crudely summed up in the dictum that the old "gunboat policy" was the best. They held the view that the Chinese could only be impressed by a display of power, and so long as we dealt with them drastically, at intervals, they accorded us their respect. It was the merchants in the various ports in China who had most weight with the Foreign Office, even if the Foreign Office to some extent deprecated the robust policy which they advocated. The diplomats in China desired to encourage and support the British merchant, but in their view the "gunboat policy" was likely at once both to weaken and alienate a potential ally. Whilst wishing to trade with China, we were afraid of supporting her too far, and that is the reason why our policy of support to China was so imperfectly carried out during the years immediately preceding the Sino-Japanese War.

Hasty but Resolute

In 1880 Great Britain had in China 15 Consuls and three Vice-Consuls, together with assistants and student interpreters, and as Mr. Kiernan says in his books, "So far as respectability went there was a good level, whereas the American Consulates (according to His Majesty's Consul Giles) were homes of unblushing corruption." The chief posts in the Legation were filled by Minister, Sir Thomas Wade, Secretary of the Legation, Grosvenor, Chinese Secretary, E. C. Baber, and Assistant Chinese Secretary, W. C. Hillier. All these had considerable local experience.

Diplomats in China held varying views on the best policy to pursue. For example, Grosvenor was for a much stronger and more aggressive dealing with the Chinese than was Wade, and on Wade's recall in 1882 the appointment of Grosvenor as his successor was not well received by the Tsungli Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office). Sir Harry Parkes, in spite of his unpleasant experience, was all for keeping on good terms with the Chinese when he went to Peking. He was a man of hasty as well as resolute temper, and his one idea was to advance British interests and to secure the prosperity and happiness of his fellow countrymen in China. His work in China was great, and part of his reward must be the fine statue erected on the Shanghai waterfront.

At the time we are dealing with England was easily ahead of all her rivals in the China trade, and thus had more reason for supporting cohesion than partition. On Parkes's death his post was offered to Sir Robert Hart, head of the foreign-officered Customs Service, but he declined, fearing that the Imperial Maritime Customs might fall into wrong hands. His acceptance would not have been popular with the foreign powers.

Not Very Easy

Diplomats on the spot in China during 1880-1885 cannot have had a very easy time. If they appeared to take too strong a line in supporting British merchants, they were liable to get rapped over the knuckles if China took offence and trouble occurred. If on the other hand the merchants and their vested interests were not strongly supported, they "raised Cain." Very much the same might be said today. In China the diplomat's lot both then and now may be said to resemble a policeman's, namely that it "is not a happy one." There is a vast amount of detailed matter in Mr. Kiernan's book, and to those concerned in delving into the past history of Great Britain's diplomacy in China at a time when the issues at stake were of vital importance not only to our own but to China's interests, the record here given of persons and events who and which helped to shape the future of China and had no little share in solving the questions involved, is of absorbing interest.—B.F.C.M.

From the North

LE NORD International Review of the Northern Countries. 1939—No. 4. Einer Munksgaards Forlag, Copenhagen.

This issue of "Le Nord"—a quarterly review from the North on which Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden are each represented by an editor—is of special interest at the moment as it is concerned almost entirely with the affairs of Finland, although the issue was for the most part compiled before the gathering storm had broken. The review opens with the broadcasts of the three Northern Kings and the President of Finland who met at Stockholm on October 19. Among the articles are "Schweden und Finnland" by Fritz Henriksson; "Finlande et Danemark" by Knud Fabricius, Professor of History at the University of Copenhagen; "Finnland und Norwegen" by Fredrik Paasche, Professor of Literature at the University of Oslo; "Finland and Iceland" by Jón Helgason, Professor of Icelandic Language and Literature at the University of Copenhagen; "Effects of the Present War on Finland's Maritime Trade" by Erik Castrén, Legal Adviser of the Finnish Foreign Office; "The Importance of Sweden's Iron-ore in the Present War" by Gerard de Geer, a mining engineer and Member of the Swedish Parliament; "La Navigation Aerienne et la Guerre" by Knud Gregersen, Director of Civil Aeronautics, Denmark; "The Relations between Finland and the U.S.S.R." by L. Ruutu, Professor of Public Law at the Social-Economic High School of Helsinki. There is the customary quarterly chronicle of events, which, like the articles, is printed in English, French and German.

Orient and Occident

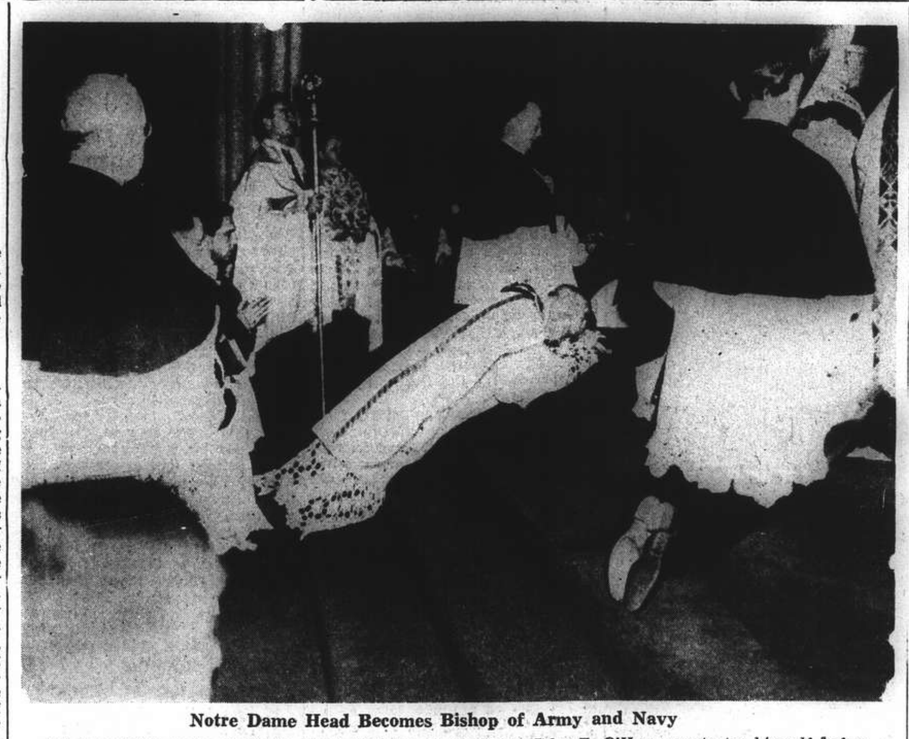
LES PREMIERS RAPPORTS DE LA CULTURE EUROPEENNE AVEC LA CIVILISATION JAPONAISE By The Rev. Father Henri Bernard, S.J. Librairie Paul Guethner, Paris, and Mitsukoshi, Tokyo.

This little volume, forming part of the Bulletin de la Maison Franco-Japonaise (Vol. 10. 1938) No. 1, contains a wealth of information regarding the earliest relations between European culture and the Japan of the 14th to 18th centuries and should come as a welcome publication to students of Japanese and the developments of occidental culture there. Consisting of only 74 pages, the book makes reference to a large number of works on the same subject and deals at some length with the trials and tribulations of the early Catholic missionaries and merchants who first set foot on Japanese soil to be received with a different welcome at different times. A number of illustrations are included in the volume, which is printed on excellent paper and should not be missing from the book-shelves of those interested in the Far East and its relations to occidental culture.—A.S.I.

New Fiction

It is with a tinge of regret that it is learned that the portly Superintendent Wadden and the genial Inspector Head have resigned from the Westingborough Police. At least Mr. E. Charles Vivian has had them resign in his **"Touch and Go"** (Ward Lock, London. Colonial Edition, 3/6) after they, or rather Head, has solved one of the most intricate puzzles he has had to tackle. With his customary genius, Mr. Vivian has presented a detective thriller that is certainly one of the best he has ever produced—and to those readers who know his work that is high praise. Murder, in which human passions and hopes are involved, is in Head's own inimitable style made to appear as simple of solution as an ordinary common or garden larceny. The plot is intriguing and fascinating, with many an unexpected twist, while the direct simplicity of style, clarity of expression and up-to-the-minute dialogue and characterization show Mr. Vivian at his best. True, the Super and the Inspector, successful collaborators in many a case, have settled down to a deserved retirement, but it is not too much to hope that their talented creator will one day, the sooner the better, forcibly drag them from their tomato-growing activities—for that is how they now spend their time—and present them with another terribly difficult murder case that requires immediate action.—F.A.P.

He whose own worth doth speak, need not speak his own worth. Such boasting sounds proceed from emptiness of desert: whereas the conquerors in the Olympian games did not put on the laurels on their own heads, but waited till some other did it. Only anchorets tha' want company may crown themselves with their own commendations.—THOMAS FULLER.



Notre Dame Head Becomes Bishop of Army and Navy

An impressive scene at South Bend, Indiana, as the Rev. John F. O'Hara prostrates himself before the altar in the Sacred Heart Church on Notre Dame campus. He was consecrated as auxiliary Bishop of the United States Army and Navy.

The Man Behind Hitler

Startling Revelations By Journalist, Who Discloses How Nazi Dictator Made His Big Mistake

ALL the world has come to look on the five men who are most frequently seen or pictured in Hitler's company not only as the confidants of his innermost secrets, but as his close collaborators in a sort of Supreme Council of Nazidom which is responsible for the planning and mapping of the Reich's phenomenal moves on the international chessboard. But this popular belief is correct only to the extent that these men—Field Marshal Goering, Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, the Fuehrer's lieutenant Rudolf Hess, Gestapo Chief Himmler and Propaganda Minister Goebbels—do indeed constitute a super-executive committee. Each member of this committee controls a well-defined department of the intricate Nazi machine. Yet even so, they only carry out the Fuehrer's orders and are responsible to him. They do not make the plans; at best they may be called consultants. Field Marshal Goering made this quite clear when he told Sir Nevile Henderson, the former British Ambassador to Berlin:

"When a decision has to be taken, none of us counts, more than the stones on which we are standing. It is the Fuehrer alone who decides."

The chief of Hitler's brain trust is Gen. Prof. Karl Haushofer, president of the German Academy at Munich. But even the Nazi Who's Who, "Die Junge Kameradschaft," published in Berlin for party members only, speaks of Dr. Haushofer's relationship with the Fuehrer in extremely modest, almost meaningless terms.

In his outward appearance nothing suggests that Dr. Haushofer is the originator and animator of Herr Hitler's world-conquering ambitions. He is a quiet, bespectacled, white-haired, unassuming little man who does not look much younger than his seventy years. Nor is there anything that would make the casual passer-by in the Maximilianstrasse of Munich, where Dr. Haushofer strolls each morning, think of this rather scholarly-looking elderly gentleman as a full-fledged General of the Reichswehr.

Yet this slightly stooped, unhurried, average-looking man is not merely a general in the German army: his words are supreme law in the General Staff's College of Potsdam. Dr. Haushofer is perhaps the only man who is in almost daily telephonic consultation with the Fuehrer, and one of the very few anonymous week-end guests in Hitler's mountain retreat at Berchtesgaden.

Brief Public Notoriety

Professor Haushofer's only spell of brief public notoriety came in the beginning of the century, when, as an obscure military attaché at the German Embassy in Tokyo, he dared to contradict Kaiser Wilhelm's frantic warnings to the Western powers against Japan as the "Yellow Peril." At that time Major Haushofer was the laughingstock of the German General Staff, and by his fellow-officers was considered irresponsible, intractable, disputatious and a crank.

His advocacy of an alliance between Japan and Germany as the instrument to break the Anglo-Saxon world hegemony was treated as a huge joke in German military circles. Today not only the theory of a Japanese alliance, but Haushofer's entire concept of German foreign affairs has been accepted as the basis on which the Nazi world structure is to be built. Hitler has adopted Haushofer's plans and ideas in *toto*, and regards the Professor's advice on world-political questions as final.

Prof. Haushofer is in actuality Hitler's mentor, tutor, adviser and bosom friend. More than anyone else, he may be said to be responsible for the Fuehrer's rise to power. For he is the man who discovered Adolf Hitler, and who early, long before the Kapp Putsch of 1923, recognized in the uncouth, loud-mouthed Austrian paperhanger the dynamic leader whose power to spellbind the masses and whose fanatical faith would some day set Germany on the road to world power. Haushofer had faith in Hitler when the Fuehrer was a soapboxer who got more catcalls than applause, when he and his group of fellow-Nazi agitators—Feder, Strasser, Moeller, Von den Broeck, Ernst Roehm and Hermann Goering—had not enough money to hire a hall. It was Professor Haushofer who in those early days of the Nazi movement brought Adolf Hitler into contact with big business and with the higher military circles. Through the Munich professor, the Fuehrer received the first substantial financial support from Stinnes, the Thyssens, the Hugenbergs, Krupps, Roechlings and Kirdorfs. It was this support which enabled him to organize and transform his early ragged following of a handful of frustrated secondrate intellectuals and political adventurers into a brown-uniformed, iron-disciplined army of storm troopers that lifted the Viennese housepainter to a position of supreme power in the Imperial German Republic.

Even to those skeptics who until recently derided Hitler's ominous warnings about his own and Germany's unbreakable will to power as the outbursts of a man suffering from delusions of grandeur, it must be evident today that Hitler's diplomatic strategy is not the impulsively improvised gesture of a pathological exhibitionist. Everybody realizes today that there is at least some method in the man's madness, although it remains a kind of method incomprehensible to most people outside Germany. It is obvious that Hitler follows a definite plan, and that the persecution of the Jews, the crushing of labour, the muzzling of the press, the destruction of Germany's educational institutions and the paganization of Germany's religious life, were preparatory measures for a programme of world-wide scope.

It is to Prof. Haushofer's 30 volumes rather than to the Fuehrer's own "Mein Kampf" that one must turn for a frank outline of the Nazi world plan and the means to be employed to bring about its realization.

"Not One Word"

For not a word in Hitler's "Mein Kampf" contains his own original thought. This book, which the outside world has come to regard as the Bible of Nazism, is in fact but a kindergarten edition, a poor, verbose and hysterical rehash of Prof. Haushofer's thorough and documented lectures and books on diplomatic strategy and economics.

In ponderous tomes, such as "Germany's Future Road," "Geopolitics in the Pacific Ocean," "Beyond World Power" and "The Liberating Struggle," events that have come to pass in most recent times—such as the destruction of the Czechoslovakian State, the disorders in Palestine, the liquidation of Poland and finally the conclusion of the Nazi-Soviet pact—are advocated as urgent necessities of German foreign policy. And it should not be overlooked that Dr. Haushofer's books dealing with these points are more than ten years old.

So while Hitler fumed and raved, Dr. Haushofer, in the quiet chambers of the Geopolitical Institute of Munich,—where he lectures daily to future diplomats and military leaders,—never for one moment ceased to propound the Nazi-Soviet pact. In the technical publications of the Nazi Party he described Russian Bolshevism as performing a most useful function in that it undermined liberal capitalist economy in the rest of the world, and especially in the British Empire and the United States of America.

Since the disintegration and the ultimate destruction of what Haushofer calls "Anglo-Saxon world power" is the chief and fundamental aim of a regenerated Germany, he welcomed any and every bit of co-operation in that direction as long as it served the larger purpose of Germany's aggressive policy, which is nothing less than the setting up of the Reich as the ruler of the world, and the establishment of a so-called "World Empire of the Germans."

World Domination

The plan for the realization of world-domination by Germany was completely worked out by Dr. Haushofer long before Hitler seized power. Dr. Haushofer's argument, briefly stated, comes down to this:

The enormous technical progress made in the fields of communication and armament requires a revolutionary change in international, political and economic relationships. In the light of technical progress, the world can no longer afford to remain divided into a large number of economically independent national states jealously guarding their autarchic institutions and their sovereignty; the more so, since the whole human race could acquire enormous benefit and well-being from a unified, directed economy. The world's entire economic structure is antiquated, and because it has lost its usefulness must go by the board.

Dr. Haushofer's thesis further describes Britain and the United States as imperialistic powers who now control the wealth of the world and exploit it for their own enrichment, and can never be made to give up voluntarily even a particle of their ill-gotten gains. Consequently Germany must step in and, for the sake of all the earth's inhabitants, make the Anglo-Saxons relinquish their stranglehold on world trade, even if they have to be destroyed in the process. Then only can the German reign of peace and justice be instituted; then only will the golden age of human history, for which all the dreamers and prophets have prayed and hoped, dawn at last.

Dr. Haushofer, after urging Hitler to place all the material and spiritual resources of Germany under centralized control and thus to forge the Reich into one single striking force as a preliminary step to the subjugation of the European continent, has planned ahead for the days to follow "the first phase of triumph." When the European industrial and military forces are finally mobilized under German direction, the conquest of the American continent is to commence.

Martially Schooled People

In his theory Prof. Haushofer maintains that only a strong and martially schooled people is capable of leading the way to a new era. The pacifistic, unwarlike Anglo-Saxons (Great Britain and the United States) must be replaced by the Germans, or by a Germanized Europe in the rôle of world leaders. In the struggle of races and continents which Haushofer foresees as inevitable—because he plans it—Germany's ultimate triumph will depend on her ability to control the raw materials of Africa and America and the industrial power centres of Europe and America.

Once a new, consolidated empire that reaches from Europe, the Near East and Africa to both the Americas has been established under German leadership, this empire will be in a position to undertake a struggle with the new powers in Asia. The last chapter of Prof. Haushofer's plan describes in detail an iron-clad German domination over the entire world. Only after this has been accomplished, argues the Professor, can there be eternal peace. Fantastic as it may seem, this is Haushofer's programme in condensed form.

Germany's Boast

It is the boast of Germany's geopoliticians that their Institute possesses better military and industrial maps of America than can be found anywhere in this country. And it is authoritatively reported that a mission of experts from the Geopolitical Institute toured the Middle West of the United States only last year to study the possibility of creating a Sudeten area right in the heart of the American Republic. In the files of the Geopolitical Bureau are the names and biographies not only of important national leaders in the United States, but of journalists, district leaders, pastors and priests, intellectuals, public relations counsellors—in short, of every imaginable human material that can be utilized to confuse public opinion at a given time. And this system is applied to every country which Haushofer's victorious Germany considers a prospective colony or a market to be exploited.

Until September 3, 1939, the execution of the geopolitical programme worked almost without a hitch. Hitler was conducting Haushofer's foreign policies on the presumption that it is sufficient to disperse the political and military forces of the democratic world front in order to overcome one opponent after the other without any serious risk. In the background there was nearly always the threat of force.

The Saar, the Rhineland, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Memel were plumes in the caps of Prof. Haushofer and his geopolitical collaborators. After Munich the world-planners of the Haushofer school set the stage for the acquisition of the greatest prizes of all—England's abandonment of Czechoslovakia—convinced that the time had come when the essential and ultimate conditions for the establishment of German domination would be fulfilled. England clearly appeared to be avoiding war and to leave the road open for Germany's enslavement of all Eastern Europe.

With those bulwarks gone, England herself would have no alternative but to accept Germany as her master on the Continent. Then the first hitch occurred: Poland did not react to pressure of the kind that had brought Austria and Czechoslovakia into the German Reich. Frantically Haushofer pleaded with Hitler to bide his time and continue the pressure on Poland patiently, without resorting to open warfare. Hitler plunged into war with Poland in the belief that the struggle would be localized and that Great Britain would acquiesce to the forcible seizure of Poland as she most likely would have done to the peaceful annexation of that country. Hitler miscalculated. England and her Allies took up arms.

A ruthless German military offensive against France and England will prove that Hitler and his tutor have parted company, and that the Haushofer plan may never be tested.

Objectors' Judge Lost 5 Brothers

One of Seven of Whom Only Two Alive; An Objector Listens

A young man at the Newcastle Conscientious Objectors Tribunal told Judge Richardson that his father was one of seven brothers of whom six lost their lives in the war.

There was a moment's silence, then Judge Richardson said quietly:

"I am one of seven brothers, of whom only two are alive. I lost five brothers in the last war and I have a son going up next week."

Judge Richardson did not mention that, two years ago, he lost his eldest son, Pilot Officer T. T. Richardson, aged 22, when an R.A.F. 'plane crashed.

The judge himself was a captain in the general list in the last war. One brother, in the Navy, died in a naval accident just before the war. Judge Richardson told me tonight:

"One brother, Capt. John Richardson, was serving in India in the Royal Engineers when war broke out, and was drafted to France. He and his regiment, acting as infantry, took part in the battle of Neuve Chapelle. They were almost wiped out, and Capt. Richardson was never heard of again."

Capt. R. C. Richardson, West Yorks Regiment, went through the war, won the Military Cross, and is Judge Richardson's only surviving brother.

Karelia, now much in the public eye in the Russo-Finnish war, can boast of two women who were decorated with the British Military Medal. They were taking rations for troops in the Kem area by river when attacked by three enemy soldiers in a boat, who fired on them. They drove straight at them, rammed them, sank their boat, belaboured the soldiers with their oars, and killed two of them, thereby saving the rations.

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Saito's Expulsion Being Opposed

Growing Feeling in Diet In Japan Against Action To Oust Veteran

Tokyo, Feb. 19.

Newspapers today prophesy further fireworks in the Diet as soon as the Budget, Tax Reform and other important Government bills are passed, probably about February 26, when the Saito case will come up for final decision.

Mr. Saito, veteran member of the Minseito Party, it will be recalled, caused a great stir by asking for a definition of the "New Order in East Asia" and by challenging the Konoye statement.

According to the "Kokumin Shimbun," immediately vital budget and other legislation are passed, the army and the Government will not hesitate to take up a positive attitude and demand Mr. Saito's explusion from the Diet.

Meanwhile, the imbroglio is undermining the prestige of the Minseito Party in the Lower House, splitting other parties into pro-Saito and anti-Saito groups.

It is also leading the rumours of the possibility of the establishment of a new political party, which has long been advocated by certain Rightist quarters.—Reuter.

Support for Saito Grows

Tokyo, Feb. 19.

Opposition to proposals that Mr. Takao Saito, a member of the House of Representatives, be expelled from the Diet appeared to be taking shape today as the disciplinary committee of the Lower House prepared to resume its investigation into the case.

Expulsion of Mr. Saito from the Lower Chamber was demanded after he severely criticized the principles for the disposal of China affairs, as announced in the Konoye statement.

Several influential members of the Miseito Party, to which Mr. Saito belonged before he resigned under pressure after his address, were reported today to have started an opposition movement at an executive meeting on Saturday in the Diet building.

These Minseito Party members contended that Mr. Saito should be protected in order to defend the prestige of the Imperial Diet. They were understood to have expressed great dissatisfaction with the attitude of party leaders, who apparently were abandoning efforts to defend Mr. Saito.

Expulsion Opposed

In view of the stand taken by the Government and the army, the leaders of the Minseito Party were understood to have given up hope of keeping Mr. Saito, who has been their colleague for nearly 25 years, in his seat and are reported to have decided to agree to his expulsion.

Meantime, all Minseito members from Osaka Prefecture have notified their party managers of their opposition to any move to expel Mr. Saito from the House of Representatives, it was learned.—Domei.

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THE SPORTS PAGE

International Cup Play

England to Meet Portugal on Saturday and China Opposes Scotland on Sunday

HEADLINING this week-end's football fixtures will be the semi-finals of the International Cup competition in which England will play Portugal on Saturday afternoon at the Race course and China will be opposed to Scotland on Sunday morning at the Canidrome.

Both tussles should attract big attention as the four teams are extremely well-balanced. The Portuguese, who are present holders of the title, will be strengthened by the inclusion of Bobby Favacho and T. J. Aldeguer. The team, however, is to lose the services of Luis Marcal and Luis Oliveira as the former has retired from active football and the latter is suffering from appendicitis.

The match between Scotland and China will undoubtedly draw a huge crowd. The composition of the two sides is unknown at present, but the Chinese, with Lido as the nucleus, stand a better chance of winning.

First Division Matches

Two First Division encounters are also scheduled to be played on Sunday afternoon on the Race course. The big game will be the meeting of East Surreys and Saint Francis Xavier's. These two teams fought to a dramatic end in the first round when the soldiers rallied in the last part of the contest with four successive goals and turned defeat into victory.

In the other tussle Association Sportive Francaise will play the S. M. Police. Considering the performances of these two sides last Sunday when the French bowed in defeat to the Surreys, 5-1, and the fine fight put up by the law officers against Lido only to lose by 3-1, play should be close and the Police may possibly register their first win of the season.

The final of the Reserve Cup will take place on Saturday on the Race-course between Seaforths and Shanghai Recreation Club.

Eight more matches in the other divisions support this week-end's programme which reads as follows:—

SATURDAY

International Cup Semi-final.—England *v.* Portugal. R.G. 2, 3 p.m.
Reserve Cup Final.—Seaforths *v.* S.R.C. R.G.1-2.30 p.m.
Reserve division.—S.M.P. *v.* Tung Hwa, Kiaochow 3.20 p.m.
2nd division.—Area Details *v.* Ching Hwa, Kiaochow 1.45 p.m. J.A.C. *v.* Russ. Regt., R.G.5
3rd division.—Maccabi *v.* Tung Wen, S.R.C.

SUNDAY

International Cup Semi-final.—China *v.* Scotland, Canidrome 10.30 a.m.
1st division.—A.S.F. v. S.M.P., R.G.1. S.F.X. Surreys, R.G.2
2nd division.—Row. Club *v.* U.T.P., Kiaochow 3 p.m.
3rd division.—R.A.M.C. *v.* 3 Cults, Kiaochow 1.45 p.m. Oarsmen *v.* Xaverians, R.G.5. Betar *v.* Hotspurs, S.R.C.
Mr. M. P. de Campos will present the Cup to the winners of the Reserve Cup Finals Match.

Shanghai Ten Pins League Results

Foreign Y.M.C.A. and Marine Regulars Making Race in "A" Division Games

The Foreign Y.M.C.A. and Marine Regulars continue to make the championship of the Shanghai "A" Division Ten Pins League a race between themselves as a result of the contests which took place during the past week. The "Y" team holds a lead of three games over the service bowlers and this margin may prove the deciding factor when the competition comes to an end later in the month.

Play in the "B" Division has developed to be unusually keen and interesting with several team still in the race for the title. In the Maple Section the Foreign "Y" Luckies and the Marine Blues are tied for leadership, each netting 14 wins while in the Pine Section the Marine Reds have a slight advantage over the Race Club Strikes and Foreign "Y" Flukes.

Season Averages

Total standings of Saturday's date are appended:—

	Won	Lost	P'ct.	Pin Fall
Y.M.C.A.	12	3	.800	12548
U.S.M.C. Regulars	12	6	.667	15187
S.R.C.	6	6	.500	9775
American Club	6	9	.400	11822
U.S.M.C. Recruits	3	6	.333	7367
C.C.C. Oaks	3	12	.200	12272

LEAGUE RECORDS

Single—Butler	235
Triple—Gonsalves	632
Average—Fiori	182 11/18
Single—Y.M.C.A.	964
Triple—Y.M.C.A.	2718

BEST INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

	High Single	High Triple	Total Pin Fall	Games Played	Average
Fiori	213	578	3287	18	182 11/18
Wells	202	561	1582	9	175 7/9
Butler	235	564	2829	15	173 4/15
Gonsalves	213	632	2600	15	173 1/5
Dolinsek	224	566	3115	18	173 1/18
Kleffel	225	595	2577	15	171 12/15
Clark	210	563	2038	12	169 5/6
Deegan	227	557	2029	12	169 1/12
Klovekorm	223	526	2537	15	169 2/15
Pote-Hunt	196	544	1519	9	168 7/9
Kew, L. C.	198	548	1517	9	168 5/9
Laidlaw	213	551	1008	6	168
Kew, A. C.	208	546	2015	12	167 11/12
Nance, F.	217	599	2515	15	167 10/15
Huebner	197	533	2507	15	167 2/15
Barton	214	570	1502	9	166 8/9
Willams	213	577	2571	18	165 1/18
Messersmith	203	519	2968	18	164 16/18
Squires	194	512	1478	9	164 2/9
Uhlinger	201	550	1470	9	163 1/3
Childress	201	511	1469	9	163 2/9
Collins, Jr.	191	489	489	3	163
Stock	200	530	1932	12	161
Lurton	199	529	2403	15	160 1/5
Gray, III	208	525	2402	15	160 2/15
Chanturai	200	514	2382	15	158 12/15
Brown	204	510	2946	18	158 9
Krause	186	547	2360	15	157 1/3
Hartnett	182	482	1373	9	152 5/9
Rozier	177	477	1344	9	149 1/3

PINE SECTION

	Won	Lost	P'ct.	Pin Fall
U.S.M.C. Reds	11	4	.733	11988
S.R.C. Strikes	11	7	.611	14368
Y. Flukes	11	7	.611	14344
M. Officers	7	11	.389	14388
Swiss Club	8	12	.333	13819
A. C. Tartars	5	10	.333	10826

MAPLE SECTION

Y. Luckies	14	4	.778	14505
U.S.M.C. Blues	14	4	.778	14[illegible]
A. C. Trojans	10	8	.556	13855
U.S.M.C. Whites	9	9	.500	14183
C.C.C.	6	12	.333	14142
S.R.C. Spares	1	17	.056	12849

LEAGUE RECORDS

Single—Blais	239
Triple—Bourne	581
Average—Mouseler	173 1/3
Single—Swiss Club	931
Triple—Y. Luckies	2628

BEST INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

	High Single	High Triple	Total Pin Fall	Games Played	Average
Moseler	193	526	526	3	175 1/3
Carson	219	556	3137	18	174 5/18
King	197	516	516	3	172
Roles	194	538	1538	9	170 8/9
Kohnert	204	575	3068	18	170 8/9
Blackwood	218	580	3049	18	169 [illegible]
Winecoff	209	532	2539	15	169 4/15
Reper	182	530	2353	15	169
Allen	222	575	1519	9	168 7/9
Cochran	235	577	2531	15	168 11/15
Katz	203	548	3006	18	167
Eisenhut	207	530	3001	18	166 13/18
Blais	239	540	1499	9	166 5/9
Cooper	192	529	2987	18	165 17/18
Bourne	220	581	2979	18	165 9/18
Maitland	185	513	2968	18	164 6/18
Xavier	213	524	2956	18	164 4/18
Ashley	205	528	2955	18	164 1/6
Cone	201	526	2453	15	163 8/15
Hansell	188	541	2608	16	163
Krencicki	193	557	2282	14	163
Huggett	203	553	2922	18	162 6/18
Hebel	203	527	2922	18	162 6/18
Madar	193	544	2431	15	162 1/15
Brown	184	485	485	3	161 2/3
Basiel	209	559	1931	12	160 11/12
Schmid	196	528	2894	18	160 7/9
Ladd	214	523	2881	18	160 1/18
Livingston	197	480	1754	11	159 5/11
Barrett	227	537	1438	9	159 7/9
James	197	515	2862	18	159

Rita Hayworth, who since childhood has danced into the hearts of audience in the world's great theatres, whose lithe swirling figure has thrilled the elite in exclusive cafes, makes her return to dancing in Columbia's bright musical comedy, "Music In My Heart," on the strangest stage on which she has ever appeared.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Presentation of Junior Cup

On behalf of the Shanghai Football Association of which he is a vice-president, Capt. H. G. Reed is seen presenting the Junior Cup to Y. K. Zung, captain of the Three Cultures, upon conclusion of the final game at Kiaochow Park on Saturday afternoon. The Three Cultures trounced Aurora University by six clear goals.

Satinlight Wins Hongkong Derby

Cire Has Another Good Day As Two Ponies Set Colony Records

Hongkong, Feb. 19.

In record time, Cire's Satinlight, ridden by Moller, won the Hongkong Derby today. Satinlight returned a time for the 1½-mile course of 2 min. 50 4/5 sec., substantially lowering the existing record, held by Rose Elect, 2 min. 55 2/5 sec.

Thus the Cire stable, which is owned by Mr. E. Moller, of Shanghai, capped its series of good performances at the Colony's annual race meeting.

Second to Satinlight was Brown's Burford, ridden by Pih, and Mrs. J. H. Taggart's Craigavad was brought in to third place by Encarnacao.

Some outstanding racing was seen during the day. The keenness of the running is shown by the fact that there were two dead-heats for second place and one for first place. Records were established for two other events besides the Hongkong Derby. In the third race Cire's Racylight, ridden by Moller, won with a time of 1 min. 04-3/5 sec., over a course of about half mile 170 yards, against the previous record of 1 min. 05 sec.

In the sixth race, over six furlongs, Eve's Eve of Heaven was brought home by Marshall with the record time of 1 min. 23 1/5 sec. The previous record was 1 min. 23 4/5 sec.

The Results

The following are the results of today's Hongkong Races:

FOOCHOW CUP—1¼ miles

Mr. L. Dunbar's Confusion Bay (Black) 1
Mr. Eve's Eve of Harvest (Marshall) 2
Mr. Cire's Navylight (Moller) 3
Time: 2 min. 22 sec.

PERTH PLATE (First Section)—1 mile

Mr. Ellandee's Contact (Davis) 1
Dr. S. N. Chau's Ascot Day (Chao) .. 2
Mr. Cire's Busylight (H. M. Botelho) 3
Time: 1 min. 46⅘ sec.

LUSITANO CUP—About ½ mile, 170 yd.

Mr. Cire's Racylight (Moller) 1
Mr. Tang Man Wa's Possible (Tang Man Wa) 2
Mr. Diamonds' White Diamond (Pih) 3
Time: 1 min. 04⅘ sec.

GARRISON CUP—1 mile

Mr. Fans' Musketeer (Liang) 1
Mr. S. L. K.'s Coltic Star (Marshall) 2
Mr. Eu Tong Sen's Rose Evelyn (Encarnacao) 3
Time: 2 min. 00⅘ sec.

KARA KARA HANDICAP—1¼ mile

Mr. G. Treverton's Brutus (Black).. 1
C.W.K.'s Twilight Star (S. W. Pan) 2
Mr. Li Shiu Hang's Discovery Bay (Wei) 2
Time: 2 min. 19 sec. (Dead heat for second place).

AMOY HANDICAP (First Section)—6 Furlongs

Mr. Eve's Eve of Heaven (Marshall) 1
Mr. Lan's Humdrum Eve (Pih) 2
Mr. Marber's Lilliber (Gram) 2
Time: 1 min. 23⅕ sec. (Record time. Dead heat for second place).
Daily Double Event: 1st Selected Race.

MELBOURNE CUP—1¼ mile

Mr. Lucky's Lucky Lad (Needa) 1
Mr. L. Dunbar's Baffin Bay (Hearne) 2
Lady Northcote's Devonian (Black) 3
Time: 2 min. 14⅕ sec.

HONGKONG DERBY—1½ mile

Mr. Cire's Satinlight (Moller) 1
Mr. C. B. Brown's Burford (Pih) .. 2
Mrs. J. H. Taggart's Craigavad (Encarnacao) .....
Time: 2 min. 50⅖ sec. (Record time).
Daily Double Event: 2nd Selected Race.

AMOY HANDICAP (Second Section)—6 Furlongs

Mr. Yick Chim's Lancashire Lass (Chao) 1
Mrs. Stanton's Oak Bay (Needa) .. 2
Mr. Lan's Peaceful View (Pih) 3
Time: 1 min. 25⅖ sec.

WAKOOL HANDICAP—6 Furlongs

E. S. K's Ruby Star (S. W. Pan)... 1
Mrs. Stanton's Heinz (Davis) 2
Mr. Socoo's Violet Queen (Chao).... 3
Time: 1 min. 19⅖ sec.

PERTH PLATE (Second Section)—1 mile

Messrs. Lee Bros' Amicus Curiae (Gram) 1
Mr. Lucky's Lucky Lady (Hearne).. 1
Mrs. Eu Tong Sen's Albury (Encarnacao) 3
Time: 1 min. 48⅗ sec. (Dead heat for first place).

Winners in Derby Sweep

Following are the numbers of the first three prizes in the Hongkong Derby Sweep:—

First Prize	132,569
Second Prize	252,702
Third Prize	467,411

—Reuter.

East Surrey Boys Tie With Cathedral Team

Ding-dong Match Ends In One-all Draw

In by far their best match this season the boys of the Cathedral School held the more powerful East Surrey boys to a draw, 1-1, on Saturday. The weather being good, quite a number of spectators turned out, others dropped in as a break in this afternoon walk, to watch a fast and exciting game.

The School kicked off only to loose the ball at once and it looked as if the East Surrey were going to have their own way, until the backs cleared and the School forwards took the ball straight up the field and tested the Surrey goalie for the first time. After this the game was very steady with the play going smoothly from side to side.

The Surrey boys lost an opportunity to score when Freeland had the misfortune to handle the ball after Harmon had made an excellent run through the School defence and took a shot at goal, later Wills cleared when the ball was rolling towards an empty net. Half-time arrived with ding-dong battles still in progress but no goals. On resumption the School attacked with vigour and the Surrey backs were kept busy until with a high dropping kick (St. Louis) the School was finally rewarded.

Surrey Boys Even the Score

The Surrey boys from the kick off forged ahead and forced a corner and were very unlucky not to score, but with clever passing at least after a very good movement Parker ran through and scored to make the score 1-1.

Both sides pressed hard after this with the game going in a ding-dong manner, but towards the end, it deteriorated and the players went more for each other than for the ball.

The teams follow:—

East Surrey Boys:—Yapes, Warren, Cockran, Newman, Parker, Kivron, McClarty, Phillips, Constable, Freeland, Harmon.

Cathedral School:—A. E. Middleton, G. B. Wills, I. J. C. Greenfield, T. Huxley, A. J. Dodd, E. Baukham, P. B. St. Louis I. A. L. St. Louis II. H. Farmer, G. Zellensky, W. Thorbecke.

Shanghai Golf Club

The Shanghai Golf Club February monthly cup results are appended:—

"A" CLASS

R. D. Bell	79	7	72
H. Grubb	81	6	75
G. J. Mary	86	9	77

"B" CLASS

P. Isherwood	90	15	75
E. Jacobs	93	15	78*
A. L. Piper	94	16	78*
S. C. Riggs	98	20	78*
F. Miners	96	16	80

*Tie replay for qualifying club cup.

Japanese Boxer Beats Filipino

Tokyo, Feb. 19.

"Piston" Horiguchi, probably best known of Japanese professional boxers and Japanese featherweight champion, tonight knocked out Joe Eagle of Manila in the third round of a bout set for twelve rounds.

Twenty-five thousand spectators saw the hard-hitting Japanese boxer tear into his foe and finish him off after a terrible barrage. Horiguchi weighed 126 pound while Eagle tipped the scales at 127 pounds. —United Press.

R.A.S.C. Hold Lead In Darts League

Carter Road Quarters Running Close With Louza Blues Trailing Third

As a result of the past fortnight's darts activities in the Shanghai Open League the R.A.S.C. and Carter Road Police Quarters are still running neck and neck for honours with the soldiers a little in the lead. They have gained 30 points from 13 matches, eleven of which have been won and two lost. The Carter Road side have fared just as well in the matter of matches won and lost but their record of 3-0 wins is not quite as good as that of their arch rivals and in consequence they are trailing their opponents by a bare two points.

Both teams have secured seven points as a result of their last three encounters and they promise, from the way things are going, to be extremely close when the season ends.

Louza Blues, favoured in many circles to clinch the title, are in the third rung of the ladder five points behind the Carter Road VI, but they have the advantage of two matches in hand and if they are able to obtain the maximum from these battles, then they will oust their Police rivals from second place.

The Jail too, is well placed, level on points with Louza Blues, but they unexpectedly came a cropper against the Recs a few days ago and for the time being their chances of climbing to the top have been considerably diminished.

At the other end of the table, Central Club bring up the rear with only ten points secured from eleven matches. It must be remarked, however, that big changes may be anticipated within the near future in the bottom half of the table only nine points separating the last fifteen teams.

Highest score in one throw still remains to the credit of D. A. Cumming of the Wayside team, whose 174 (two treble- 19's and a treble-20) helped his squad to gain a much needed point from the Garrison Sergeants' Mess.

Latest standings follow:

Team Standings

	P.	W.	L.	F.	A.	P.
R. A. S. C.	13	11	2	30	9	30
Carter Road Canteen	13	11	2	28	11	28
Louza Blues	11	9	2	23	10	23
Gaol	12	9	3	23	13	23
Garrison Sgts. Mess	13	6	7	21	18	21
Sgts. Mess East Surreys	11	6	5	19	14	19
Area Details	13	7	6	18	21	18
Sgts. Mess Seaforths	13	5	8	18	21	18
Police Club Reds	11	5	6	17	16	17
Corps of Military Police	12	5	7	17	19	17
R. A. M. C.	12	6	6	16	20	16
Cpls. Mess Seaforths	10	7	3	15	15	15
Pootoo Road	11	7	4	15	18	16
S'hai Recreation Club	11	4	7	15	18	15
S5hai Fire Brigade	12	4	8	15	21	15
West Hongkew	12	4	8	15	21	15
Wayside	11	3	8	14	19	14
S. V. C.	12	4	6	13	23	13
Triple Darts Club	12	3	9	12	24	12
Central Club	11	2	9	10	23	10

Flying Shuttles Win At Badminton

Strong Union Church Defeated, 8-1

The Flying Shuttles increased their lead once again in the Men's Division of the Badminton League yesterday by a substantial margin when they handed the Union Church their second 8-1 defeat in the competition, the Flying Shuttles playing on home courts. The other league encounters of the evening resulted in the Country Club putting up a fine fight to permit the visiting C.S.F. "A" to conquer by only five sets to four, while the C.S.F. "B" had an easy time at home to take the measure of the Sokols by nine straight games.

After their disastrous defeat of 5-4 at the hands of the French Club seniors last week, the Flying Shuttles were put well on their guard when they encountered the Union Church. The only game scored by the losers was earned by the combination of Lionel Kew and N. D. Chelmis as they took a game by 15-11 from W. Funk and C. L. Choong.

The easiest triumph gained by the Chinese team was registered by the second couple of S. C. Hou and S. S. Li who disposed of the usually reliable team of G. D. Chelmis and G. G. Clarke by 15-3, 15-0, 15-9. The third Church pair of C. C. Squires and A. A. White met some bad luck in not scoring a single game at the expense of C. Wang and T. Tseng as they lost all three games, but one by 15-11 and the other two by 15-14.

At the Country Club, the home senior team had the distinction of winning two matches but losing 5-4 in games to the C.S.F. "A". Meise and Berents were the only couple to come through victorious for the French Club and they did a thorough job of it to win by 15-1, 15-8, 15-5 against Read and Bates.

It was the second and third pairs of the Country Club which produced surprising form to triumph against the present runners-up in the Men's Division as Barraclough and Duff upset Flood and McKinnon and with Ewing and Beeching disposing of Jorgensen and Hansen, both victories being gained by two sets to one.

The clash between the C.S.F. second-stringers and the Sokols proved too one-sided to provide any exciting games and in none of the matches did the Russians come near of winning.

Garcia-Armstrong Bout Again Postponed

Because of Former's Leg Burn, Date Set March 1

Los Angeles, Feb. 19.

The California Boxing Commission today postponed the ten-round middle-weight championship fight between Henry Armstrong, negro world welterweight, and Ceferino Garcia, "bolo" punching Filipino middleweight titleholder, to March 1 because of a rope burn on Garcia's leg. The fight was originally set for February 22.

Dr. W. L. Carver said that the sore "looked like a boil." Boxing Commissioners Jules Covey and Everett Sanders accepted Carver's report and reset the date of the bout.

Eddie Mead, manager of Armstrong, said that "Garcia is trying to run out on us again." George Parnassus, Garcia's manager, said that the Filipino's burn might handicap him in the ring.

Dr. Carver said that he would probably lance Garcia's boil Monday or Tuesday. The leg was slightly red on Saturday, but he was able to work out. On Sunday it became badly swollen and he had to stop working out today.

Trainers of the boxers said that the postponement would hurt neither of the battlers as was the case two years and when Armstrong's back injury delayed the fight and caused Garcia to go supposedly stale in the three week interim, resulting in his losing the bout.

Garcia will weigh around 152 and Armstrong probably will weigh about 140.

The gate will be stimulated because of the crowds expected for the Santa Anita US$100,000 handicap race, which is to be held here March 2.—United Press.

Two Ladies Ten Pins Matches

"Reds" Hold Leadership By Winning from Marine Ladies; Y. Again on Top

Positions in the Shanghai Ladies Ten Pins League remained unchanged when the two matches scheduled for last evening were rolled off in successive order. The "Reds" of the Columbia Country Club disposed of the Marine Ladies while the Women's Sports Section of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. took the measure of the American Club. In both engagements the winners won by the odd game in three

The "Reds" maintained their leadership in the competition. In the first game the service team succeeded in gaining the upper-hand and won by nine pins at 741-732. But the ultimate winners came back in the remaining two strings and turned defeat into victory.

The Foreign "Y" bowlers nearly fell victims at the hands of the American Club, taking the initial game by a margin of 780-725. The second one resulted in an easy victory, but in the third game Miss Hykes scored a good single of 181 to save a shutout defeat by 781-700.

Highest Individual Scores

Highest individual scores went to the "Reds" players. Mrs. McDonnell registered a triple of 506 while Mrs. Geibel turned in a single of 192.

The results follow:—

MARINE LADIES

Mrs. Allen	152	131	123	406
Mrs. Johnston	120	105	106	331
Mrs. Hommel	120	105	106	331
Mrs. Hommel	149	120	141	410
Mrs. Kuhn	157	140	115	412
Mrs. Nelson	163	135	157	455
	741	631	642	2,024

C.C.C. "REDS"

Mrs. McDonnell	170	173	163	506
Mrs. Hale	182	168	140	490
Mrs. Gregor	131	139	117	387
	125	125	125	345
Mrs. Geibel	124	192	166	482
	732	797	711	2,240

AMERICAN CLUB

Mrs. Ryan	144	84	140	368
Mrs. Kwok	168	151	150	469
Mrs. Lamneck	124	147	153	424
Mrs. Deegan	149	152	157	458
Miss Hykes	140	112	181	433
	725	646	781	2,152

FOREIGN Y.M.C.A.

Mrs. Mortimer	149	123	165	437
Mrs. Sobel	140	140	130	410
Mrs. Bojesen	121	129	121	371
Mrs. Collaco	176	186	133	495
Mrs. Malleck	144	135	151	430
	730	713	700	2.14

Team Standings

Present standings of the teams follow:—

	Won	Lost
C.C.C. Reds	15	3
Foreign Y.M.C.A.	12	6
American Club	7	8
C.C.C. Blues	6	9
Marine Ladies	2	16

Annual Elimination Handball Doubles

Championship Play at Foreign Y.M.C.A.

The Sixth Annual Elimination Shanghai Open Handball Doubles Championship got under way yesterday evening at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. courts when the first three series were decided. All the games were inclined to be decidely one-sided and only two legs were necessary in each heat, the winners running out quite easily. In the first encounter F. Tchakalian, local singles champion, partnered by A. Wurm, trounced Rachal and Sartor of the U.S. Marines by the overwhelming score of 21-4, 21-7.

Ting and Wang, the Chinese heavyweight pair, pulverized Furtex and Gennecke by the lop-sided score of 21-1, 21-7. In the first game, the Chinese pair needed but two hands to run out, taking 18 and 3 points in succession.

Ho and Sung, another Chinese couple, moved a step forward when they disposed of Andrews and Sparkes by the convincing margin of 21-8, 21-10. The winners played good handball and will go a long way in this competition before meeting their masters. Andrews, a class player, was badly handicapped in his pairing with Sparkes, a young newcomer who tried very hard but who was very obviously "green" in all the finer points of the game.

Other Fixture

This evening at 6 p.m. on the same courts M. Tchakalian and U. Sdobnikoff will oppose J. Monkwell and J. B. Rozario in the only encounter scheduled.

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2. OLASO
3. GUERNICA
4. GARATE
5. OSA
6. ANDRINUA

Nanning to Be Defended

Chungking Believes That Japanese Will Not Evacuate Without a Stiff Resistance

Chungking, Feb. 19.

DESPITE persistent rumours that the Japanese forces are evacuating Nanning, well-informed Chinese quarters do not share the same view. They express the opinion that the Japanese are unlikely to give up the city without stiff fighting.

That fires were raging in all villages northeast and north of Nanning as the Japanese troops withdrew towards Nanning, these quarters state, was only to be expected, since they looted and burned as they advanced early this month towards Pingyang and Wuming.

Many parts of Pingyang City were burned to the ground, while the entire town of Wuming was gutted. The Chinese who remained in these two towns during the Japanese occupation are reported to have been short of food supplies. The Japanese troops, it is stated, did not carry much food with them as they pushed northward from Nanning. Their food position is said to have become desperate when Chinese forces cut off the highway in their rear.

Fires Raging in Nanning

Commenting on the fires raging within Nanning City, the same Chinese circles believe they were probably due to looting by the Japanese troops, who were retreating from the Pingyang and Wuming sectors and probably looking for food.

Regarding the reported large-scale withdrawal of Japanese troops from Nanning towards Yamchow, on the coast, it is declared, the Japanese originally concentrated a large force for a drive towards Pingyang and Wuming, but as it failed, all these troops are now falling back on Nanning.

Since Nanning is a small town, unable to accommodate so many troops, and its defence does not need such a large force, the circles point out, the Japanese command is probably withdrawing surplus troops to the coast for rest and reorganization.

Chinese quarters mention as an example that even in a big city, like Nanking, when 50,000 Chinese troops were quartered within it to defend the place two years ago, the city was jammed with troops. It is, therefore, only natural, they argue, that the Japanese command is at present withdrawing troops from the Nanning area.

Fighting Reported Near Amoy

Fighting is taking place on the mainland of the Fukien coast, opposite Amoy, as Japanese forces effected a landing on the morning of February 17 in the vicinity of Paitang and Chingyang, in an attempt to occupy Haicheng, southwest of Amoy, according to Chinese reports received here today.

The Chinese defenders are said to be at present resisting the Japanese advance.—Reuter.

Yunnan Railway Bombed Again

Kunming, Feb. 18.

For the third day in succession, Japanese planes bombed the Yunnan Railway today. The renewed bombing caused slight interruption to traffic.

No casualties, however, have been reported so far.—Reuter.

Japanese Repulse Chinese Fighters

A Japanese Naval Air Base, Feb. 19.

Direct hits were scored upon a bridge, tunnels, and adjoining tracks of the Yunnan Railway when Japanese naval aircraft again bombed the line yesterday, according to a communiqué issued by the Japanese China Seas Fleet last night.

The attack was staged near Mengtze, the announcement stated. Several Chinese pursuit planes, which took to the air from the direction of Kunming, were repulsed by the Japanese raiding squadrons. All machines engaged in the attack returned to their base safely, the communiqué declared.

This was the sixth attack on the railway in February.—Domei.

Japanese Advance in Shantung

Tsingtao, Feb. 19.

Advancing rapidly inland after a surprise landing at Shihtao, Chinese guerilla arms smuggling base on the southeastern extremity of the Shantung peninsula, combined Japanese Army and Navy forces reached Nansai, four kilometres north of the occupied harbour at noon yesterday.

Meantime, Japanese forces pushing eastward towards the sea, at 10 a.m. captured Wenteng, Chinese guerilla base, 40 km. south of Weihaiwei.

After mopping-up stragglers in the town, the Japanese forces continued eastward in hot pursuit of fleeing Chinese forces. By yesterday evening, various Japanese detachments had closed in within a 10 to 15 km. radius from Wenteng.

On Saturday, field dispatches reaching here said, the Japanese forces completed a semi-circular cordon round Wenteng, one unit reaching Chiehshichi, 20 km. to the northwest of the town, another pushing to Tungchiachung, 20 km. southwest of Wenteng, while a third group occupied Yungchiapao, 20 km. west of Wenteng.

Pointing out that the eastern portion of the Shantung promontory was known as the "treasure house" of North China because of its abundant agricultural and mineral resources, a communiqué stated that the present operations had as their aim the liquidation of various bandit bands which were preying upon the people in that area.

Gold and salt are obtained from eastern Shantung.—Domei.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

The following subscriptions and donations supplementary to the list published yesterday are gratefully acknowledged:—

MONTHLY CONTRIBUTIONS

Brought Forward			$524.665
Anonymous			965
Stewanabs	5	Excigs	10
Campbell J D	10	Ward W J	20
Hargreaves	5	Stevenson G	25
Day L G	10	J S	10
Rosslyn	100	O S	10
Forrestier G	20	Sinclair I G	25
Anto Palace	200	Sinclair A C	10
Anto Palace	70	W A W	10
Henry H	10	R C T	10
Whitmore G	5	Smith J C	15
Brown G G	10	Tod C C	30
Charters W	10	Miss R Stanley	20
Cobbett A M	50	Smith S J	10
A H A	75	W Lodge 6960	10
Carson W I	20	Members lodge	37
Brooke J T W	25	Blaikie C B	30
Beeching E	10	Palfreeman D C	20
F S C	50	E F D	20
W V K C	10	D W	50
Banham H G	20	Edelsten R M	15
E M A	80	Keating D	50
S M	26	Moore & Co	25
Dickson W N	20	Lynch Miss K	5
Crickmer H A	10	Gray A T	3
Gimson A F	25	Pether H E	25
Dearn J W	20	Riggs S C	20
Fraser A	10	Woodward L A	25
G F D	15	Fellsted Mrs M	5
Day J	10	Cleland H R	100
Connely H	10	D R D	25
Hall B F	100	P H D	203
Harrison G	30	J M C	20
Harvey A H	15	Karanjia S P	5
Howe W G T	5	S'hai Dock	130
King C F	20	S M P	1,000
Marsh J W P	50	Brook Miss D	10
Malmar	25	Yee Tsoong	148
McLay F S	25	Cowe G M	10
Macdonald J S	20	Herz Dr Edgar	10
H G K	50	B & S	2,406
T A L	25	G C Barbey	10
Jenssen G W	10	Brown W H	25
"M" Drs	100	Crank, A H	5
Kimber C S	10	Davidson D H	10
Jackson F sr	10	Davies A G	10
Jackson Drs	100	Drake D M	5
Hutcheon R R	25	Graham A	10
Robertson J	20	Henry W C	10
Pemberton I C M	20	Knox H C	5
Miller H H	10	Oliver J S K	10
Morcher J W	20	Read G J	5
Pettitt A V	50	Sadler G	10
Pratt G S	10	Simpson J K	25
Rothwell J	5	Spikins T	20
Miller J	10	Stickels A M	20
Piper E A H	20	Theobald C H	10
J S P	10	Waller E H	5
Harry Boy	20	Watson T	10
Neil W D M	25	Wood T H	10
Sennitt A V	10	C B	10
Scobie J K	25	J E	25
Palmer E J	10	Wheeler I L G	100
Monitor 27	10	Woodcraft Ltd	200
Roko	15	Toeg E F	50
Wolfe S W	50		

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Henchman A S	1,000	Flemons S	35
Marshall F	100		
G S	25		$534.081.79

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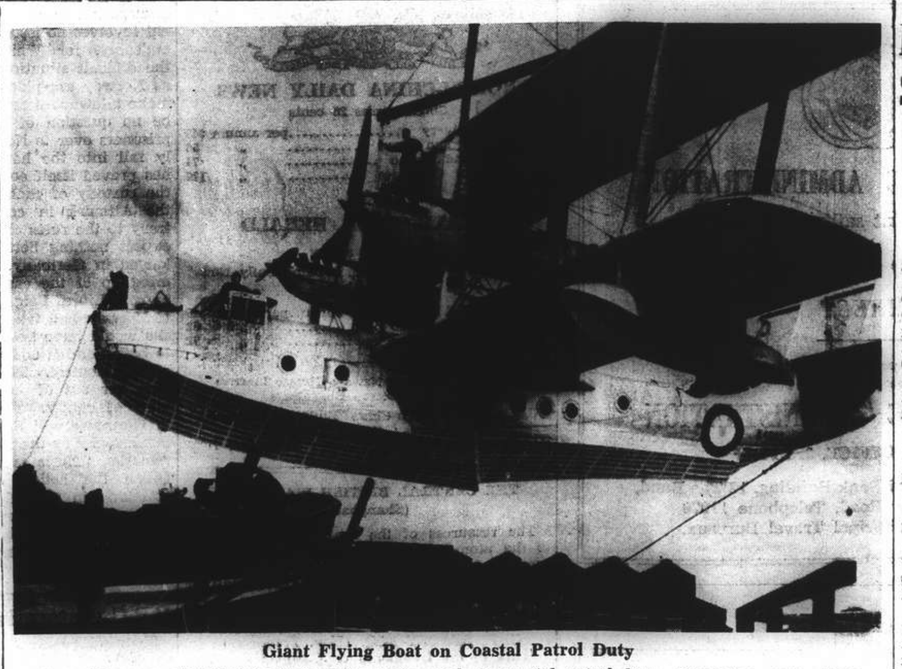
Hunt H J.	1. 0. 0	Anan US$10	2.10. 2
Cook H J M	1. 0. 0	Mass ..	2.10. 0
Broom W	1. 0. 0		
Rosser P M	1. 0. 0		£7,880. 3. 0
A Welsman	8. 0. 0		

Spokesman Queried on Opening of Office

Questioned about a report that the British Ministry of Economic Warfare had opened an office in Shanghai, a Japanese Embassy spokesman, at the Japanese press conference yesterday, stated that he had not been informed of the establishment of such an office here.

Normally, he said, a government desirous of opening such an office in territory controlled by another government, would have to obtain consent before any officials would be allowed to commence work in that territory.



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U.S. Republicans Issue Platform

New Deal Attacked as Demoralizing Factor; Isolationism Stressed

Washington, Feb. 19.

The Republican Party programme committee yesterday framed a platform on which the Republican Party will seek to recapture the White House and Congress in this year's national elections.

"The United States," the programme said, "should reaffirm her adherence to the principles of decent international behavior, the maintenance of international law and the sanctity of treaties. Growing disregard for these principles involves not only the question of international morality, but affects adversely some of our very real national interests such as the Open Door in the Far East. We hold that in this and like instances we should persistently reaffirm our treaty rights."

The programme said that the New Deal under President Roosevelt's leadership had adopted farm, business and fiscal policies which demoralized the nation.

The Republicans warned that it was "highly questionable" whether American Democracy would survive participation in the European war and urged the United States to consolidate the position of the Western Hemisphere against attack.

The Monroe Doctrine, the programme said, not only must be reaffirmed, but implemented.

"We should make our defence policy a working part of the common protective policy of all the Americas," the programme said.

The programme advocated the continued strengthening of America's land, sea and air forces in the face of worldwide aggression.

Isolationist View Stressed

"In a world dominated by force," the programme said, "we can neither maintain an effective foreign policy nor enjoy continued security in this hemisphere without a thoroughly adequate defence force on land, in the air and on the water.

"The foreign policy of the United States must be determined by realistic consideration of the political military and economic situation which now obtains in the world. We must not allow our emotions to make us unfit for a national analysis of what will best safeguard our national institutions, ideals and interests and best enable us to play a constructive role in our relations with the rest of the world.

"We must avoid all commitments and courses of action which might involve us in other people's wars."

The report, which ran to 116 pages, was adopted by the majority of a 200-man committee headed by Mr. Glenn Frank. The report asked for the return of the fixed gold standard, branded "pump priming" economics a failure and proposed a twenty per cent. cut in Federal expenditures with a view toward balancing the national budget in 1942.

The programme also suggested the return of relief administration to the respective states which would be left to deal with most of the cost of relief. The report also demanded the repeal of emergency monetary powers granted President Roosevelt and urged the elimination of tax exemption privileges from future Federal securities.—United Press.

Spain Creating Oriental Chamber of Commerce

Madrid, Feb. 18.

To foster commercial relations with the Near and Far East, Spanish businessmen and industrialists are to establish a Spanish Oriental Chamber of Commerce here. Trade relations will be forged by the Chamber with Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Siam, the Netherlands Indies, the Philippines, China and Japan. The new Chamber will try to open new markets for Spanish goods in those Near and Far Eastern lands which produce raw materials of which Spain today stands in need.—Havas.

Netherlands Today One Vast Fortress

Group of Neutral Newspaper Reporters Tour Defences

Amsterdam, Feb. 18.

"The whole of the Netherlands today is one big fortress and the Dutch people can count on their Army to oppose efficacious resistance to any attacker," one of a group of neutral newspaper correspondents who have toured the Dutch fortifications declared this evening.

"The Dutch Army," he added, "is exceptionally well organized, its armaments are excellent and it can be compared with any foreign army. During our tour we inspected a number of casemates and artillery batteries in the inundated regions. We found several hundreds of thousands of soldiers and many thousands of civilians working shoulder to shoulder with the most modern tools and materials to build defence works.

"The Netherlands now can offer almost insurmountable obstacles to any aggressor for the defence system is worked out at considerable depth. Every fortification is itself defended by other lines of defence works going right up close to the frontier.

"Vast areas may be flooded in a single night and all bridges in the fortified zone are protected by machine-gun nests, minefields and anti-tank obstacles. Furthermore, all these bridges can be blown up merely by the touch of a button," the newspaperman concluded.—Havas.

Lumber Co. Strikers Resume Work

The remaining 100 of 700 workers who went on strike at the China Import & Export Lumber Co., a British firm at 1426 Yangtszepoo Road, on February 15, resumed work yesterday morning. The other 600, as will be recalled, returned a few days ago. The workers had made several demands, including asking for higher wages and "better treatment."

Reich Preventing Swedish Help

Russia Refuses Berlin Mediation Offer; Finns' Independence at Stake

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Paris, Feb. 19.

A legion of 10,000 Italians living in France, headed by Signor Camillo Marabini, President of the Italian Garibaldians who fought in Argonne during the Great War, is leaving for Finland shortly, according to a statement by Signor Marabini. The Garibaldians are members of a legion 14,000 strong, raised by the Italian General, Guiseppe Garibaldi, in 1915.

According to authoritative information received in Paris last night, Germany has officially informed Norway and Sweden that she would regard any direct aid given by those countries to Finland as a breach of neutrality. This is considered to have been the reason why Sweden has rejected the Finnish appeal for military assistance against Russia.

The German attitude is held to prove that any country aiding a neighbour attacked by Russia must reckon on having to deal with Germany as well as the Soviet. The press, however, is of the opinion that Germany will hardly dare to implement her threat, as it is against her interest to create another war front. Newspapers generally stress the view that the solution of the problem of saving Finland lies with the Scandinavian States.—Reuter.

Russia Refuses Mediation

Paris, Feb. 18.

Soviet-German collusion would now seem to be extremely close but does not mean that Germany is not anxious as to the outcome of the Finnish affair. A number of authoritative sources have revived the rumours of German offers of mediation in the conflict.

Berlin apparently hoped the refusal of Sweden to grant military aid would break down the Finnish fighting spirit and the Finns would be more ready to accept compromise. The Soviets seem to have ruined these German hopes as Russia would not accept any settlement which would recognize Finland's political independence. The Kremlin, which for some time more or less abandoned the Kuusinnen puppet government, lately began mentioning its importance again. The faint hope which Germany might have had for a compromise seems definitely to have vanished.—Havas.

Doubts on Soviet Ability To Export

Hungarian Observer Sees Russian Limitations

Budapest, Feb. 18.

Strong doubts as to the ability of the U.S.S.R. to export any of her raw materials—abundant as they might be—to any other country, were voiced in an article by the newspaper "Magyar Nemzet," analyzing the economic conditions of the U.S.S.R.

The paper admits that Russia has plenty of raw materials, but is absolutely unable to export them. Wheat for example, cannot be exported, as she needs her entire production for her own use. Her petrol production is not enough for her own needs. The only possible exports, in fact, are iron and manganese, but production must be organized before transportation can be even considered on these materials, the paper concluded.—Havas.

Yangtze Reopening Date Not Fixed

Conditions on the Spot, Cited by War Minister

Tokyo, Feb. 19.

Conditions on the spot should determine the date of the reopening of the Yangtze River, Gen. Shunroku Hata, Minister of War, told the budget committee of the House of Representatives this morning.

Japan's announcement of its intention to reopen the river, made on December 18, did not fix the time limit for the reopening at three months, Gen. Hata declared.

"The date of the reopening of the river for navigation should be fixed from the strategical point of view, as the statement on the question was made from that standpoint.

"The announcement of the reopening of the Yangtze was not accompanied by any such fixed time-limit as three months," Gen. Hata added. "The reopening of the waterway should be effected by the Japanese forces at their own discretion in consideration of the actual conditions on the spot and from the viewpoint of the maintenance of peace and order."

Questions on the reopening of the river were asked by Mr. Akira Koyama of the Jikyoku Dishikai.—Domei.

Offices to Be Built For New Regime

Plans Made for Government Centre at Nanking

Nanking, Feb. 19.

Another step towards the projected establishment of the new Central Government of China was made at a three-day meeting of the Site Committee. The last session was held on Sunday.

Plans for the establishment of the Government at Nanking were made at the sessions. Decision was made to use the buildings now occupied by the "Reformed Government," and, if necessary, to take over other buildings and erect new structures. Six sub-committees will carry out the plans.

Preliminary meetings on this matter were held in Shanghai.—Domei.

Japan-Soviet Trade Talks

Tokyo, Feb. 19.

Trade parleys between Japan and the Soviet Union were progressing smoothly, a spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office declared today.

He said meetings between the Japanese trade delegates and Soviet officials were scheduled to have been held February 14 and February 16. The first meeting, he added, progressed smoothly. Information on the second meeting, he stated, had not reached Japan.

The spokesman also revealed that Mr. Shigenori Togo, Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, would get in touch with the Soviet Government to decide on the organization of the general boundary commission which would solve various questions regarding the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolia border.

Asked whether the trade pact between Japan and the Soviet Union would be similar to the German-Soviet agreement, the spokesman pointed out that Japan's relations with the Soviet Union were different from those of Germany and the Soviet Union.—Domei.

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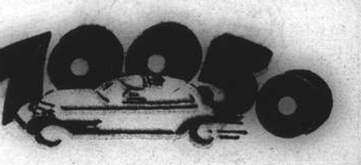

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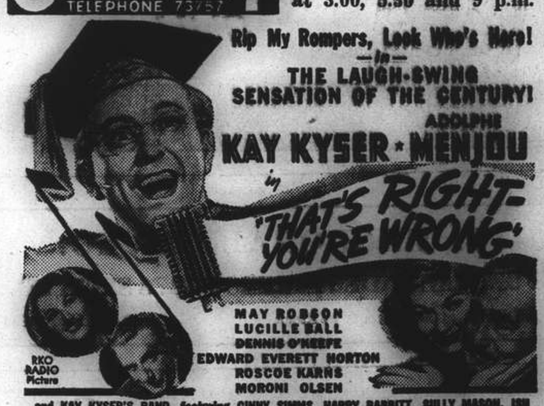

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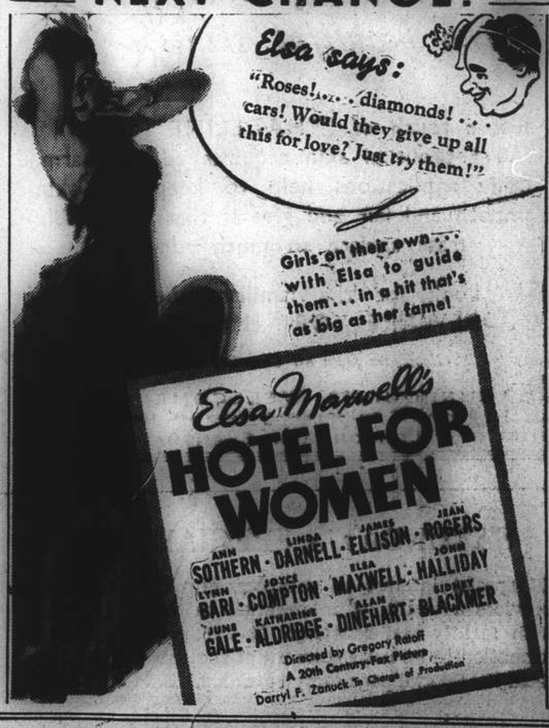
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GERMAN RESENTMENT

The wave of indignation which is reported to be sweeping over Germany as a result of the rescue of Britons, imprisoned on board the German vessel Altmark, is just another example of the excellent team work between the Ministry of Propaganda and the thoroughly docile German press. For the most part it is inspired by disappointment that Germany, despite the lying and deceit of the captain of the vessel, was unable to boast that the Altmark had successfully run the Allied blockade, for that undoubtedly would have been claimed had that vessel reached port. It is apparent that had the Altmark refrained from entering Norway's territorial waters she would have been picked up by the British Navy. It was to escape that that she entered Norwegian waters, submitted to a perfunctory search at Bergen where her captain denied that he had any prisoners on board, and sought to slip down the coast in an endeavour to reach her home port. Had the ruse proved successful there cannot be the slightest doubt that the Reich would have claimed it as one of the major successes achieved by the German navy, which badly wants a success to bolster up its rapidly diminishing credit. But it did not come off. The British Admiralty acted with a realistic promptness which completely foiled the Germans, and effected the rescue of men, who for months in some cases have been forced to live in altogether intolerable conditions. The fact that a time bomb was found in position adds considerable point to the story of the ruthless callousness with which the Germans treated these prisoners of war, for it is quite clear that they contemplated the wholesale murder of these men had the British commanders on the spot not acted with that celerity which completely thwarted the Germans. Those British seamen were saved from further suffering at the hands of their enemies and possibly death in a ship, which would have been sunk had the British Navy not acted with the promptness it did. If some mere quibble as to the legality of the proceedings had resulted in the deaths of these men, it would have been a lasting shame to the British Government and the Navy.

Those are the cold facts of the case. The treatment meted out to these British seamen is all of a piece with the utter disregard by the Germans of the ordinary canons of decency in war which they have shown ever since the war started. Is it any wonder, therefore, that considerable indignation should have been expressed in Britain over the Christmas holidays concerning those misguided persons who actually sent parcels of good things to the German prisoners of war held in Britain? The sooner the British masses remember things which happened in the last war, and realize that the German has changed not one whit, the quicker will they realize the type of foe they are again fighting. It is believed in some quarters that the Reich will take advantage of this incident as an excuse for developing some new form of devilishness. That need not prove surprising. It has already abandoned any pretence of fighting this war in accordance with well established and generally accepted principles of behaviour, and if Germany has indeed some new forms of frightfulness they will in due time be launched whether an excuse is available or not. The case of the Altmark provides no such a thing, though it will serve so far as the German masses are concerned as a justification for any other form of hideousness the Reich may be preparing to perpetrate. The position of Norway in the matter is aggravated by the fact that the Reich is holding the big stick over her, but that does not affect the significance of the very pointed questions which, it is reported, Lord Halifax put to the Norwegian Minister on Sunday. The reason why it was considered necessary to provide the Altmark with a naval escort, if the Norwegian authorities were absolutely convinced of the innocuousness of the vessel, will be awaited with very considerable interest, for the impression which prevails at the present time is that it was provided under German pressure, in order to obtain for the Reich some sort of picturesque success of which it stands in such great need at the present.

The British view that Norway failed in its duty as a neutral seems to be the only proper manner of regarding the case, but until it is known exactly what pressure was brought to bear upon her, it would be as well to leave the matter where it stands and reserve judgment. The lot of the small neutrals neighbouring Germany has never been particularly comfortable, for the menace of armed might is continually at their doors. The neutrality which Germany wants of them is no numerous nor serious. This present incident involves no issue which cannot be settled amicably, for Whitehall fully understands the difficult situation in which such neutrals as Norway are placed, and will undoubtedly make allowances accordingly. But there can be no question of handing these released prisoners over to Norway, lest they ultimately fall into the hands of the Reich, which has proved itself completely unfitted to have the custody of such men who were kept in the Altmark in conditions altogether contrary to the rules of warfare, and who could expect nothing better were they eventually lodged in Germany. For the rest the summing up of the case by the Belgian newspaper "Libre Belgique" seems appropriate. If Norway had taken the proper precautions she would have been in a position to protest to both London and Berlin, and still be completely neutral. That she failed to do so puts her out of court from the point of view of equity. The indignation expressed in Germany will deceive no one outside its borders, for as the Belgian journal so rightly remarks, "There is nothing in common between the action of a British destroyer attacking in neutral waters a German ship clandestinely carrying prisoners of war, and the torpedoing of the Burgendijk, a Netherlands ship, navigating from one neutral port to another."

B.B.C. Enterprise

Shanghai people listening in to the British Broadcasting Corporation over the week-end enjoyed what must be considered a first class piece of journalistic enterprise by this institution which, hitherto, has received more brickbats than bouquets. As part of the 4 p.m. news broadcast (midnight Shanghai time) on Saturday, an officer of H.M.S. Exeter, which bore the brunt of the battle with the Graf Spee off Montevideo and arrived at Plymouth a few days ago, gave his own impressions of the battle. The Royal Navy has long been credited with a deep and impregnable silence, but this particular officer, in a quiet, official and matter-of-fact manner, described the fight in a way which makes his contribution to the reporting of this historic encounter one of the most vivid yet produced, and his radio audience must have appreciated it. He told how the Exeter was battered and struck by the Graf Spee's eleven inch guns long before the Exeter, with lighter armament, could get within striking distance. Her bridge was badly damaged and her navigation apparatus was put out of action but this did not prevent her gallant captain from continuing to move in on the Graf Spee by auxiliary means until he could get his guns into action. In the meantime, H.M.S. Ajax and H.M.S. Achilles were gradually closing on the German battleship, with the successful result which the world already knows a magnificent feat of strategy, navigational skill, gunnery and bravery which sealed the fate of the German vessel. H.M.S. Exeter put into Plymouth last week exhibiting her scars of war and the B.B.C. are to be congratulated upon their enterprise in broadcasting from a man who took part a personal version of the fight. More effectively than printed words or photographs, the officer's narrative made the listener feel he was sharing in the pride of a great naval achievement. Similarly on Sunday night, one of the British sailors from one of the ships sunk by the Graf Spee and transferred to the Altmark, trapped in a Norwegian fjord, was brought before the microphone and in an accent reminiscent of the Tyneside told his story of three months' imprisonment in this German vessel before being liberated by H.M.S. Cossack. Apart from the absorbing interest provided by such opportunities to obtain a sort of ringside view of the great drama being enacted in Europe and the Atlantic, and hearing from 10,000 miles distance the personal versions of men involved in the drama, the value of these efforts cannot be over-estimated. They bring the Shanghai British community into close contact with events and make them feel their responsibility in the successful conclusion of the hostilities. There is one point that might be made. If possible, advance notification should be given by the London broadcasting authorities of such planned broadcasts, but if timeliness prevents such arrangement these accounts could be recorded and repeated, with due notice, over later broadcasts. They are far too good to be casually utilized.

Rugby Inconsistencies

From the displays given both before and since the Rugby interport match with Hongkong, there can be little doubt that the Shanghai side did not do itself justice in the interport. It may be granted that the ground was against good outside play, but on the whole that was taken to be an advantage for the Shanghai team, who had had much more experience on greasy pitches than their Hongkong adversaries, and were never for a moment reckoned to be on equality with the very distinguished outside opposition sent up by the Colony. Against the Seaforth Highlanders on Sunday, however, the Shanghai Rugby Football Club, playing only fourteen men, showed that they are by no means to be disregarded. Their defence was excellent. Weak spots which appeared in the interport match were absent in this local game, and tackling which would have upset even the brilliant Hongkong threes took heavy toll of all the Seaforths' movements. More conspicuous, however, was the Shanghai side's power on the offensive. The three-quarters, who had looked a very mediocre lot against Hongkong—perhaps on account of the quality of their opposition, it is admitted—brought forth some excellent movements, and at least two of the club's tries came as an outcome of really fine pieces of play by various individuals. The conviction was born that old Shanghai followers of the game who had jumped to the conclusion that the present outsides in this port were about as poor in quality as has been seen here for many years, may have been wrong. And all that is lacking to develop a powerful and thrusting line is experience. In which case apologies for hard thoughts are due.

Germany and Finland

While the decision of the Swedish Government to send no active military aid to Finland last week was greeted with some surprise, informed quarters in Paris who believe that it was due to Germany's menacing attitude in the matter are probably correct. The Reich is reported to have made it quite clear that any offer of Scandinavian aid to Finland would constitute an absolutely breach of neutrality. All this merely goes to show how close Herr Hitler and M. Stalin are in the Russian grab for complete dominance of the Baltic, betraying an unanimity of purpose which is all the more surprising when it is remembered that this latest move on the part of the Reich is designed to facilitate the policies of Moscow which are diametrically opposed to the best interests of Germany in a sea which she has claimed as particularly her own reserve. It remains to be seen what will be the attitude of Germany regarding the very active military assistance which is being planned for Finland, as for example the despatch of the Garibaldian legion in France to Finland, which will necessitate its passing through Scandinavia. From the German attitude it is apparent that the Reich desires the earliest possible termination of Russo-Finnish hostilities at no matter what the cost, and from this it is to be deduced with justice that the view that Russia at war is useless to Germany is the correct one. Under the League of Nations' rules Scandinavian countries would be obliged to permit the transit of forces going to the assistance of another member of the League the subject of aggression, and it remains to be seen whether under the enormous pressure which is being exercised they would refuse that form of assistance. That Germany may be confidently expected to apply it may be taken for granted. The fate of Finland is as nothing to the Reich compared with the necessity of relieving the Soviet of its present preoccupation, and turning its attention to the task of producing those supplies without which Germany cannot possibly hope to ward off the stranglehold of the Allied blockade. But even then Russia has little to offer Germany at the moment, will not have for a long time to come, may not have for a larger number of years than can possibly prove acceptable to the Reich. It is, therefore, with the desire to secure as early a termination of hostilities in Finland, that Germany is doing its utmost to help Russia secure a victory.

IN PARENTHESIS

Out

A PATRON asked a new library assistant if "Mein Kampf" was out. "No person of that name works here," was the answer.

* * *

They'd Know

"I WISH you would shave that moustache off, John, you look like Hitler." "Don't worry, dear. The neighbours all know I'm no dictator.

* * *

She Won

MAGISTRATE: "Well, I see you are back again for fighting with your wife. Liquor again?" Defendant, "No sir. This time she licked me."

* * *

Court Case

"AND whose little girl are you?" the kind old lady asked. "That's up to the Judge," replied the little modern. "Mum and dad are fighting it out in Court."

* * *

Footwear

"WELL, my dear," wrote the wife to her husband in the B.E.F., "did you like those mince pies I made for you?" "Mince pies," wrote back the husband. "Blimey, I thought they were rubber heels. I'm still wearing them."

* * *

Propaganda Corner

ACCORDING to an American newspaper, the German people do not appreciate British propaganda, which tells them that we are determined to starve them to death after assuring them by pamphlet raids that we have no quarrel with them.

* * *

In the Family

PTE. Jones walked into the C.O's room pretty much a nervous wreck. "Please, sir, I would like the week off to get married." "What," roared the colonel. "Who's the light-headed, silly little creature that wants to marry a man like you?" "Well, sir," replied Pte. Jones, meekly, "It's your daughter."

* * *

Exit Wanted

THE famous French Marshal Bassompierre, who spent ten years in the Bastille, was once found in his cell by a friend busily turning over the leaves of his Bible. "What passage are you seeking?" he was asked. "The passage that could lead me out of this prison," was the reply.

* * *

Positional

PAT joined the Engineers and was learning bridge building. At a single plank Pat paused doubtfully. "What's the matter, Pat," said the instructor, "afraid to walk on it?" "No" replied Pat, "I'm not afraid to walk on it. What I'm afraid of is walking off it."

* * *

Cheap Drink

SANDY, on leave, was broke. All he possessed was a penny and a gigantic thirst. He wandered up and down outside the public-house for some time, finally entering just as a customer had been handed a large whisky and soda. "Bet you a penny I can drink your whisky without you seeing me," he challenged. "Done," replied the other. Sandy picked up the glass, drained it and put it down. "But I saw you drink it," said the victim." "Aye," replied Sandy, "Here's your penny. Ye've won."

* * *

Ordinary Decent Chap

A CORRESPONDENT signing himself "Ordinary Decent Chap, Huddersfield," has written to an English editor informing him that if ordinary decent chaps all over the world got together there would be no wars.

We can see Ordinary Decent Chap writing this letter, writes Nat Gubbins in the "Sunday Express." We can see him in the front parlour at Huddersfield long after the family has retired, his head on one side almost touching the table, his tongue protruding slightly from the corner of his mouth, ink all over the best tablecloth, and the floor littered with discarded prose.

We can see him survey his finished work with pride, tinged with lingering doubts of self-criticism. We can see him fold the letter, address the envelope, lick the gum and seal it with a thump of his fist.

We can also see him walking the Ordinary Decent Little Woman to tell her of his achievement. And we can hear her telling him he always had a head for politics, and that he ought to be in Parliament.

After taking so much trouble it seems a shame to point out to Ordinary Decent Chap that his idea is not new.

Ordinary Decent Chaps have been working on the theory for years, but because they are so ordinary and so decent they are the natural prey of Extraordinary Indecent Chaps, like Hitler or Stalin.

And while this situation exists nothing will change.

Extraordinary Indecent Chaps will pop up every few years to bamboozle Ordinary Decent Chaps into believing some clap-trap or other. Wars will recur at frequent intervals, the length of such intervals being decided by the time it takes for Ordinary Decent Chaps to reproduce themselves.

So far as we can judge, there is no sense in being ordinary and decent, and no hope of such chaps ever getting together. The Extraordinary Indecent Chaps see to that.

THE WEATHER

Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—

Yesterday	Min. 47.0	Max. 56.5
Same date, 1939	Min. 43.5	Mar. 48.0
Rainfall .05		

Temperature at Siccawei:—

Yesterday	Min. 46.0	Max. 59.7
Same date, 1939	Min. 44.4	Max. 49.6

Siccawei's Report

State on the morning of the 18th:—High and falling pressure over China; rising over Japan. Depression crossing Kiangsi east-north-eastward. Northerly to easterly winds over the China Coast. Cloudy, fine weather getting overcast.

State on the morning of the 19th:—Misty weather. South-easterly breezes. Pressure rather low and falling. Milder temperature.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Rather fine and cold weather with variable winds around Shantung. Overcast with mist or rain and north-easterly to south-easterly winds over our regions and to the south of the Saddles.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

S. A. Rice Van

Four Sweeps	$10
Anonymous	1
Salvation Army	
E. A. H. P.	5
B.W.A.S.S.B.	
IN MEMORY OF	
MRS. N. H. LACEY	
Mrs. J. Macbeth	$10
Cathedral Girls School	
IN MEMORY OF	
MISS I. M. FLEET	
Freda Howkins	$25
Marjorie Train	10
Miss Beryl Jacobs	20
Dorothy Gray	10
Mrs. M. J. Boothroyd	30
Desirée, Pierre	20

St. Tichon

E. B. Macnaghten	$300
Anon.	100
A. U. Fox	50
Sisters All	25
Mary McIlwain	25
Woodcraft Works Ld.	20
Miss Sarah Ahmed	5
*J. B. Woolley	10
G. V. Synnerberg	50
L. G. Cousins	200
R. Buchan	50
Victor Machine	25
Anonymous	25
E. J. Eabry	25
J. L. Koch	25
J. J. Evans	10
Dr. H. Danziger	10
Mrs. P. Headington	10

*monthly contribution.

Britain Asks Norway For Explanation

Complaint Lodged Over Norwegian Admiralty's Failure to Detect Prisoners Aboard Altmark; Internment Demanded; Prisoners' Return Refused

London, Feb. 19.

THE Foreign Office states: "Lord Halifax (Foreign Secretary) yesterday lodged a complaint with the Norwegian Minister (M. Colban) against the failure of the Norwegian authorities to establish the presence of between 300 and 400 British prisoners aboard the German ship Altmark when she was searched at Bergen.

"The Norwegian Minister was asked to obtain urgently an explanation of the circumstances which had given rise to this complaint. He was informed that it appeared to His Majesty's Government that the Norwegian Government had in this matter failed in their duty as a neutral, and His Majesty's Government felt that the case against this particular ship was such that they were justified in pressing that the Altmark should be interned."

In exchanges with the Norwegian Minister, Dr. Erik Colban, Lord Halifax rejected the Norwegian contention that the Altmark's prisoners should be returned to Norway, it is understood. The exchanges are still continuing.

Lord Halifax has put the British case very fully before the Norwegian Minister.

Neutral correspondents are putting a number of points arising from the Altmark case to British authorities, the kernel of which lies in whether or not the British Government seeks to establish a precedent which might affect other neutral powers.

In answer to these points, the British spokesman quoted Reuter reports from the United States, seeming to dispose of any American misgivings. American legal opinon referred to the Appan case in the last war as setting a precedent for the United States.

When the German liner Appan arrived at Newport News, Virginia, with British prisoners aboard, the American authorities released the prisoners. This action was subsequently confirmed by the Supreme Court which ordered the Appan to be handed to the British.

Question of Search Raised

Other neutral questioners today doubted whether a belligerent warship or merchantship, merely wishing to pass through neutral territorial waters, must be searched by the neutral power.

The British case, however, is not dependent on this point. It relies on the contention that the Altmark's status as an auxiliary of the pocket battleship Graf Spee, and as the bearer of several hundred prisoners, was known all over the world. The Norwegian authorities, having decided to inspect her were thus guilty of great neglect in not conducting a thorough search, which would have revealed the fact that this German fleet auxiliary was trying to smuggle British prisoners through Norwegian territorial water.

The German claim that the Altmark is "an unarmed merchantship" caused considerable astonishment in London. It is authoritatively pointed out that there is no trace of any vessel called the Altmark in Lloyd's register of merchant shipping. On the other hand, in the June, 1939, list of coast and ship stations published by the International Union of Telegraphic and Wireless Communication at Berne, a German vessel named Altmark appears as a warship.—Reuter.

Pertinent Questions

London, Feb. 18.

Diplomatic quarters revealed that during the Halifax-Colban meeting yesterday, the British Foreign Secretary presented a series of questions which he requested, should be transmitted to the Norwegian Government. The Foreign Office communique confirmed that such questions were asked, but did not give much detail of the queries put by Lord Halifax.

He first asked if, as the character of the ship Altmark was commonly known, she was searched by the Norwegian authorities at Bergen and what they had found on board if they had carried out a search. Had the Norwegian authorities found the British prisoners aboard, what decisions would they have taken; would they have left the men on the Altmark? Why did Norway consider the Altmark to be an "inoffensive merchant vessel" whereas in reality she had played the role of an auxiliary to the late German pocket-battleship Admiral Graf Spee prior to the latter's scuttling on December 17 off Montevideo, Uruguay?

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Admiralty Action Endorsed

Nazi Clamour Derided; U.S., French Opinion Appreciate Necessity

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Feb. 19.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill, is expected to make a statement in the House of Commons on the capture of the German ship Altmark off the Norwegian coast by the British destroyer Cossack on February 17.

The action of the Admiralty over the Altmark was justified, in the view of newspaper commentators here. "Force is the only argument the Nazis understand, and force has been properly applied," says the "News-Chronicle."

The "Daily Herald" declares: "There can be no honest doubt anywhere in the world that the Admiralty's action was thoroughly justified, and the Nazi's appeal to international law, which they have so brazenly violated, must be left to the ridicule it deserves."

The press in Berlin declares Norway must do something more than protest to Great Britain over the Altmark affair which the official German news agency says, "can become the starting-point for a fight of all against all."

The conservative Belgian newspaper, Libre Belgique," writes: "The Altmark incident is regrettable, but the spectacular indignation of Germany will impress nobody. There is nothing in common between the action of a British destroyer attacking an armed German ship, secretly taking prisoners of war through neutral waters, and that of a German submarine torpedoing a Dutch ship, sailing between neutral ports," the paper asserts.

With the full story of the Altmark now known, the doubts at first felt in Washington with regard to the propriety of the British action have disappeared, leaving only admiration for the daring exploit, and the feeling that it was completely justified.

French Endorse Action

French public opinion supports the action of the British Admiralty. The Centrist "Intransigeant" declares: "Once more Germany has been caught red-handed, violating international laws. Great Britain has acted rightly for neutrality cannot function only one way."

Circles in Stockholm express fears that the Altmark incident may pave the way for serious breaches of the neutrality of the northern States. The conservative daily, "Nya Dagligt Allohanda," says: "The neutrality of small countries seems to be worth little when the interests of great Powers are at stake."

"The British action is the most flagrant violation of the territory of any neutral in this war," declared Dr. C. J. Hambro, the Conservative Speaker of the Norwegian Storting (Parliament), in an interview today on the Altmark incident.—Reuter.

American Comment

New York, Feb. 19.

The "New York Times" says today that severe criticism of Norway for having failed to determine the true status of the Altmark is voiced by three American authorities on international law.

Mr. Frederic Rene Condort, former legal adviser to the British Embassy, according to the newspaper, is of the opinion that Great Britain is entirely justified because Norway is clearly guilty of an altogether unneutral act, permitting the Altmark to harbour British prisoners in her waters.

Mr. James Watson Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany before the United States entered the last war, is quoted by the "New York Times" as sayng that the Norwegian Government should have inspected the vessel and taken off the prisoners. The Germans had no more right to take prisoners through Norwegian waters than to take them by train from New York to San Francisco.

Mr. James Ryan, Chairman of the War Associations Committee on Protecting Americans' Property in Foreign Countries and on the High Seas, is said to have declared that it was the duty of Norway to determine the true situation. There was considerable justification for the British action.

The Washington Correspondent of the "New York Times" says that persons in the capital familiar with the Hague Convention expressed the opinion privately that Great Britain has the tenable grounds of international law in support of her. State Department circles feel comment inadvisable, but unofficial observers expressed the view that the controversy with Norway might hinge on whether the Altmark could be classed as a warship or naval auxiliary.—Reuter.

"Manchester Guardian" View

London, Feb. 19.

The "Manchester Guardian" was even more scathing. "If a vessel can act with a battleship while she is destroying commerce, can receive prisoners from the sunken ships, can keep them in confinement for many weeks, and can convoy them to an enemy country, and still be regarded as a peaceful, innocent merchantman to be assisted through neutral territorial waters with a kindly escort of neutral warships, then there is an end to international law and to common sense."—Havas.

H.M.S. Daring Lost; 148 Men Still Missing

Two German Vessels Surrender to British And French Warships

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Feb. 19.

H.M.S. Daring, a destroyer of 1,375 tons, has been lost, it was announced by the Admiralty this morning. Four ratings have been picked up while 148 others are missing. The next of kin have been informed.

She was a sister ship of H.M.S. Duchess, which was lost in collision with another naval vessel last December. H.M.S. Daring was on the China Station at the same time as the Duchess. Last June both vessels were blockaded by the Japanese Navy at Foochow.

H.M.S. Daring served in the 21st Destroyer Flotilla on the China Station and was frequently seen in the Whangpoo River before she sailed for England after the outbreak of war. In 1937 she was commanded by Commdr. G. Barnard and later by Commdr. F.W.H. Clarke. Her officers during the period she was on the China Station included Lieuts. E. N. Langley, A. H. Green R.A.N., S. W. Wright, T. F. Halifax, C. R. Snellgrove, P. L. Roberts, A. A. Cavendish, Capt. G. V. Walton R. M., Gunner N. J. Dudley and Gunner W. H. Easton, all of whom are well known in Shanghai.

The Daring was of the Defender class and was completed in 1932. She was armed with four 4.7-inch guns and one three inch H. A. gun. She was a sister ship of H.M.S. Decoy, Defender, Duncan, Dainty, Diamond, Diana and Duchess, all of which were on the China Station last year before the outbreak of war.

More Merchantmen Sunk

The British steamer Baron Ailsa (3,655 tons) sank after an explosion in the North Sea last night. Thirty-four members of the crew were saved. The only casualties were the captain and the fireman.

Ten members of the crew of the Swedish steamer Liana are reported lost while ten were saved. Thirteen men are reported lost from the Osmed, another Swedish vessel, and seven saved. The two vessels, both of about 1,500 tons, were sunk in the North Sea yesterday.

With his ship almost cut in two by a torpedo, and half submerged, a British captain sailed her for four days in the North Sea until found by a warship. The skipper and 41 survivors of the crew of 44 landed at a Scottish port on Sunday. The vessel, a 10,000 ton oil-tanker, was torpedoed on February 11, and the crew took to two life-boats. When day dawned, they saw that, although parted, the ship was still afloat and put back to her. With the wireless out of action, no call for help was possible, but the engines were in order and the captain set his course for Scotland. They sailed in that direction until the warship sighted them and summoned a tug.—Reuter

German Steamers Surrender

London, Feb. 19.

The German steamer Rostock has been seized by the French Navy. The vessel left the Spanish port of Vigo in an attempt to reach Germany, accompanied by the Morea, a freighter captured by the British Navy.

The British destroyer H.M.S. Daring was torpedoed and sunk today, the Admiralty officially announced this afternoon.

Naval quarters here termed "fantastic" the German claim that four British naval convoys were successfully attacked yesterday by German submarines.

Contrary to the usual German custom, no attempt was made by the Morea crew to scuttle their ship. The vessel surrendered and was taken to a port on Britain's western coast, where she arrived yesterday. The seven officers and thirty men on board were taken to a concentration camp.

Members of the crew said they had tired of waiting idly in a Spanish port, where the ship had remained since the outbreak of the war, and decided to run the risk of being captured in an attempt to reach Germany.—Havas.

Berlin Claims Published

Berlin, Feb. 19.

Four Allied convoys were successfully attacked by U-boats yesterday, it is claimed in a German High Com-

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Reich Officially Denounces London Submarine Convention

All Armed Merchantmen to Be Sunk; Unrestricted U-Boat Warfare Expected as Sequel to "Altmark"

London, Feb. 19.

Germany has announced that she is no longer bound by the London Submarine Convention, in an official statement read over the German wireless today. The statement declared that the arming of all British ships in the North Sea meant a repudiation by Great Britain of the London Submarine Convention. "German U-boat commanders are now authorized to sink these armed vessels," it added.

It is officially stated in Berlin that seven men were killed in the Altmark incident, another missing and presumed drowned, while five were seriously wounded.—Reuter.

"Gott Strafe England"

Berne, Feb. 18.

While an official Nazi spokesman in Berlin formally denounced the British Government today as "criminal," the Prussian slogan of the Great War, "Gott strafe England," ("God punish England") once again echoed in the German capital as a result of the Altmark incident.

Indicating the extreme importance that Germany wishes to attach to the Altmark-Cossack encounter in Norwegian territorial waters, the Wilhelmstrasse today summoned foreign press correspondents to a special conference, the first of the present war. The Nazi spokesman then told the newspapermen: "The Government of His Britannic Majesty is henceforth considered to be criminal!"

Authoritative German quarters no longer deny that there were between 300 and 400 British prisoners-of-war aboard the Altmark when she was boarded by a party of naval ratings from H.M.S. Cossack but they continued to assert that the ship was not armed, contrary to all eye-witness reports.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Neue Zurcher Zeitung," commenting on Germany's reactions, said that despite indications to the contrary, Germany will not take precipitate action. She well realizes the importance of being able to capitalize on the Allies' respect for the neutrals and keep on sending her ships through Norwegian territorial waters.

Germany therefore will take no action that may push Norway into Britain's arms, he declared.

The "Basler Nachrichten" Berlin correspondent, however, foreshadowed Germany's embarcation on a terrorist campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare at least along the coasts of the United Kingdom. Large-scale aerial and mine warfare also will be launched shortly, he stated. Neutral nations will be warned that they would be running grave risks if they were to approach British coasts.

The "Essener National Zeitung," commonly regarded as the organ of Field Marshal Hermann Goering, stated today, "No one now doubts that the Altmark affair has created a situation that may have incalculable consequences. One is not neutral to tolerate such crimes or be content merely with raising feeble protests which show no determination to resist."—Havas.

Finns Use Forests to Camouflage Movements

In spite of the overwhelming strength of the Soviet Russian forces arrayed against them the Finns continue to hold on grimly to their positions, although there have been withdrawals at some points. Here are Finnish soldiers utilizing the snow-covered and wooded terrain as camouflage on the Karelian front.

Released Altmark Prisoners Describe Bold Rescue

Germans Show Little Fight; Victors of Graf Spee Congratulate H.M.S. Cossack for Completing Job

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Feb. 19.

OFFICERS and men of H.M.S. Cossack received a message of congratulation from the cruisers Exeter and Ajax which took part in the battle of the Rio de la Plata on December 13, for completing their good work. Happy groups of relatives and friends of the British seamen taken off the Altmark gathered at many stations on Sunday evening and gave a heroes' welcome to the rescued men. It has been estimated that the Altmark must have travelled 15,000 miles, ranging from tropic heat to Arctic, and Antartic cold.

About 150 of the 250 prisoners taken off the Altmark, who were taken to hospital at Leith, were able to leave yesterday and return to their homes. A dramatic account of the boarding party's exploit was given to Reuter today. The officer in charge of the party leaped eight feet from H.M.S. Cossack to the Altmark, waving a revolver and shouting: "Come on. Follow me."

The Germans, Reuter was told, "scuttled like frightened rabbits, left the ship as hurriedly as they could get overboard and took positions behind rocks. They opened fire blindly, wounding one man in the shoulder." It was then that the British fired in retaliation.

Among those still in hospital are about seventy Lascars. It is expected they will be discharged today.

One of the released prisoners, Aubrey Jenkins, of the Doric Star, which was sunk by the German pocket-battleship Admiral Graf Spee, told a thrilling story of the bravery and daring of the men from H.M.S. Cossack.

He said: "Immediately grappling irons were affixed to the sides of the Altmark, the men from the Cossack fairly leapt to their job. They appeared to relish danger as they landed on the Altmark's deck with pistols and flashing bayonets.

"During the scrap, it was obvious that the Germans had no stomach to face the brave, reckless British sailors. One German standing alongside me raised his pistol to shoot one of the boarding party, but he was not fast enough."

Two German Statements Cited

Another ex-prisoner, George Johnston of the Newton Beach, also sunk by the German warship, produced copies of statements made to the Newton Beach crew by the commander of the Graf Spee, and by the commander of the Altmark to the prisoners on his ship.

The first statement said: "We, the German people, wish to have peaceful relations with the English nation, but owing to your country declaring war on mine, I am forced to take your ship as a prize of war to defend our honour and living."

The Altmark commander's statement quoted a report in Dutch newspapers describing the treatment of German prisoners in Africa and added that because of this, any request by British prisoners in the ship will definitely be refused.—Reuter.

Altmark Skipper Denounced

London, Feb. 18.

Captain Brown, 62-year-old master of the British vessel Huntsman, and Captain Starr, another aged British skipper, were transferred by the late Captain Hans Langsdorff, of the pocket-battleship Admiral Graf Spee, to the Altmark because of their age. The late Captain Langsdorff, who committed suicide after the scuttling of his warship on December 17, said he thought they would receive better treatment on the Altmark.

"The captain of the Altmark was a pig and a rotter, however," Captain Brown stated today. "The treatment he gave some of the Britons under his control was indescribable. Captain Starr and I were nearly left behind on the Altmark when the Cossack's party came aboard because they were not told where we were kept."—Havas.

Allies Try to End Swedish Supply

Reich Depends on Iron Coming Via North Sea Ice-Free Port, Norway

Paris, Feb. 18.

While the results of the Allied blockade of Germany have surpassed even the most hopeful expectations, one paramount problem still remains to be solved,—it is the problem of Swedish iron ore exports to Germany.

In the first four months of the conflict, the Allies intercepted no less than 1,000,000 tons of merchandize destined for the Reich. An idea of the huge volume of this merchandise may be obtained if it is realized that a train of wagons 992 kilometres (620 miles) long would be needed to carry all the merchandise.

One fissure in the solid structure of Allied contraband control is that of continued German imports of Swedish iron, which formed 40 per cent. of the Reich's total iron imports in peacetime. It is this fissure that the Allied navies are attempting, and are expected, to seal up in the near future.

Swedish iron comes chiefly from the mines in Lapland, situated between 67 and 68 degrees north latitude, from where comes between 60 and 70 per cent. of Sweden's total iron production. Because of transportation difficulties in that far northern region, most of the iron from these mines is exported through the Norwegian port of Narvik.

Ice-Free Norwegian Port

There is a railway line linking the mines to Lulea, on the shores of the Gulf of Bothnia. Lulea is ice-bound for about half the year and the nearest ice-free Swedish port is 1,000 kilometres (625 miles. away). Lulea remains ice-bound from November to April each year, and during this period, the harbour of Narvik is utilized.

This Norwegian port is ice-free all the year round and is also close to the Kiruna iron mines. Therefore two-thirds of Sweden's iron ore exports go via Narvik and the North Sea, while only one-third goes through the Baltic.

While the Allied fleets cannot exercise contraband control in the Baltic, they do exercise complete control over the North Sea. It has been said that if Germany can secure iron from Sweden, she can prolong her resistance. If the Allies stop this line of supply, they are bound to be victorious soon after.

Needs 33,000,000 Tons

Statistics prove this statement for the 33,000,000 tons of iron Germany needs annually, she herself produces only 12,000,000 tons. Of the remaining 21,000,000 tons, she imported in peacetime 40 per cent. from Sweden, 25 per cent. from the French empire and the rest from other countries which have since been cut off by the blockade. Only Luxemburg is the exception, but this grandduchy supplies only 2,000,000 tons annually to Germany.

These figures show that even if all Swedish iron exports were to reach their destination in Germany, the Reich still would run short of iron in the not too distant future. Russia, it must be remembered, openly admits that her iron production barely meets her own needs.

Therefore, if two-thirds of Sweden's exports are cut off in transit through the North Sea, Germany will be able to obtain only about 17,000,000 tons of iron from all sources. And her needs still amount to 33,000,000 tons. and even more as war industries swing into full blast production.—Havas

Lt.-Cmdr. Turner Hero Of Altmark

London, Feb. 19.

The hero of the Altmark rescue was Lieutenant-Commander Bradwell Talbot Turner, it was revealed today. Brandishing a revolver, he jumped eight feet from H.M.S. Cossack to the Altmark's deck, and shouted, "Come on, follow me."

British bluejackets immediately jumped on to the German ship's deck, scattering about 30 sailors of the scuttled Admiral Graf Spee who were aboard as guards.—United Press.

Civil Disobedience In India Seen

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Lahore, Feb. 19.

"The present state of suspense in India cannot continue," declared Maulana Abdul Kalam Azed, President-elect of the Indian National Congress, in an interview.

After the session to be held at Ramgrah, he added, the Congress must make a step forward, which would surely take the form of a new struggle. When Mr. Azed was asked whether this foreshadowed a renewal of civil disobedience, he replied "yes."—Reuter.

Treasury Takes U.S. Securities

British Holdings to Be Operated to Safeguard Stability of Exchange

London, Feb. 19.

The British Treasury announced today an order transferring to themselves all holdings by residents of the United Kingdom in sixty specified securities marketable in New York.

Holders will be reimbursed in sterling at the current New York price and the official exchange rate, plus accrued interest up to March 4.

Arrangements were made on the outbreak of the war for the registration with the Bank of England of all United Kingdom holdings of United States securities, and the present step aims at the selling of a certain number of these securities by the British Treasury.

The purpose of this action is to ensure that the realization of these securities in the American market shall be orderly and that the total volume of such sales from the United Kingdom, vested and non-vested, should continue over a period of time at about the average volume of recent transactions. In addition to the present vesting of securities, further vesting orders may be issued from time to time.

Reuter learns that there is no desire to force sales of United Kingdom holdings of American securities.

Preliminary Mobilization

The list announced by the Treasury today represents the preliminary mobilization of certain securities with an active market. In no case do the securities requisitioned form a big proportion of the total number of outstanding securities of the companies concerned.

It is believed that the recent uncertainty has been worse for the United States market than the knowledge now given that the British Treasury has a definite long-range plan. Only a small proportion of the total securities available is now requisitioned and the present list excludes several important market counters.

(Continued on page 10, col. 7)

Russian Pressure Weakens On Karelian Front

Finns Repel Assaults; Heavy Casualties Pay For Red Attacks; Moscow Claims Advances

Helsinki, Feb. 19.

THE Finnish High Command communique issued here announces that Russian pressure on the Karelian Isthmus has weakened between the Gulf of Finland and Vuoksen. "Except for small local skirmishes and vigorous air activity," the communique states, "the day passed calmly. Many tanks were destroyed. In the Suvanto district and at Taipale, there was the usual artillery activity. On the north-east coast and at Lake Ladoga, Finnish forces repelled enemy attacks and captured some of the Soviet strong points. Eight Soviet guns were captured and three tanks and about 70 convoy vehicles destroyed. The Russians left 570 dead. In the Kuhmo sector, there were skirmishes in which the enemy lost 130 dead."

"Finnish fighters on Saturday fought many successful aerial battles, scattering and driving back enemy bombing formations. The enemy raided the south and south-west parts of Finland. Forty civilians were killed and few wounded. Twenty-four enemy planes were shot down."—Reuter.

Haparanda (Swedish border) Feb. 18.

With the Russians fortifying their newly-acquired positions on the Karelian front, a slight lull prevails in the Suvanto and Taipale sectors. The Finns expect the Soviets to resume their powerful offensive within the next few days.

The Finns having destroyed everything before their withdrawal and left a number of land mines behind so that the Russians have much difficulty in getting established in their new lines. Reliable reports say they lost many men through the explosions of the land mines.

The fine show being put up by the Finnish airmen, who claim to have shot down over 25 planes yesterday, is the result of their having received new machine-guns from abroad which are most up-to-date.—Havas.

Finns on the Karelian front have been strengthened by several infantry units, each armed with a number of machine-guns, sent by Marshal Mannerheim, Commander-in-Chief of the Finnish forces.

The present line occupied by the Finns in the Summa sector is as strong and solid as the evacuated first line, and there are many, similar ones behind it, independent from one another, so as to enable the Finnish troops to continue their resistance for a long time to come.—Havas.

Soviet Communique

Moscow, Feb. 19.

The Soviet offensive on the Karelian front progressed favourably yesterday, this morning's Leningrad General Staff communique announced.

Hard pressed by Russian soldiers, the Finns are continuing to retreat, the communique added. Soviet forces reached the Salmenkaita River, between the lakes of Vuoksijaervi and Juarapaanharvi, occupying, the village of Muola, the railway station of Somme, ten kilometres south of Viipuri; the town of Juhannes, and the Maksalahti railway station, thus reaching the western coast of the Finnish Gulf, north of the island of Bjorke.

No less than 313 enemy fortifications were captured by the Russians on February 17 and February 18, including 41 concrete artillery forts. From February 11 to February 18, Soviet troops captured 475 enemy fortifications, of which 92 were concrete artillery forts.

There was no important change in the other sectors of the front, the communique continued.

The Soviet air force was active, it concluded, bombing troops and military objectives and downing 21 enemy planes during aerial fights.—Havas.

Russians Make Advances

Copenhagen, Feb. 19.

Reports from Stockholm said today that Russian troops had advanced eight kilometres into the Mannerheim Line in Finland near Summa. The reports were permitted to pass by the Finnish censor, which action was interpreted here as an effort to bolster Finland's plea to Sweden for military aid.—United Press.

Finns Take Up Stronger Lines

Stockholm, Feb. 19.

About 4,000 Russians are said to have been killed in the Karelian Isthmus during the last three days, according to reports received here.

"The Finnish retreat to new positions appears to have been made in good order. The new positions are considerably stronger than those abandoned," declares the Swedish newspaper "Aftenbladet."

During a respite in the Russian offensive on the Karelian Isthmus, Finnish troops are obtaining some rest, which is desperately needed, it is reported here. The present lull will probably be very brief, but coupled with the appeal from Marshal Mannerheim, has had an encouraging effect, though the spirit of the troops on the Isthmus at the height of the Russian offensive was astonishing.

(Continued on page 10, col. 5)

"Pravda" Tells of Graft in Russia

Communist Party Organ Denounces Bureaucracy And Lack of Discipline

London, Feb. 19.

The Moscow radio station today broadcast a leading article from the "Pravda," Central Communist Committee organ, which bitterly complained of the lack of discipline and excessive bureaucracy in Soviet Russia.

"Goods are rotting because there is nobody to take care of effective distribution," the radio commentator said in quoting the leading article.

"The Ministry of Chemical Industry is utilizing only about 40 per cent. of crude rubber in the process of making rubber because nobody is interested in improving production despite repeated orders by the Government," he continued.

"There is much graft. The chiefs of certain state departments have faked the status of different employees, making out that they draw higher salaries than is actually the case.

"There are other instances where certain organizations refuse to recognize the law just because they do not like it and prefer to follow their own inclination. This untenable situation must now end," the broadcast said.—United Press.

Eire Premier Hits at I.R.A. Terrorism

Dublin Police Raid Hotel; Belfast Home Smashed Up

London, Feb. 19.

In resorting to terrorism against national institutions in Britain, the Irish Republican Army attacked the freedom of the people, the Eirean Premier, Mr. Eamon de Valera, declared in a speech at Cavan yesterday. He sternly condemned I.R.A. terrorist activities and declared that members of this secret organization are doing nothing to help solve the problem of Ireland's partition.

Thirteen men were arrested during a police raid in a Dublin hotel last night. A cordon of policemen armed with five machine-guns was thrown round the hotel, while about 150 soldiers armed with rifles kept the crowd which had gathered at a distance. Terrorist activities by the Irish Republican Army hit Northern Ireland yesterday when a group of I.R.A. men entered a private residence in Milton Street, Belfast, and smashed all the furniture, while the family living there stood by helpless. The reason for the action was that the curtains in the residence were not drawn as a sign of mourning on the day two Irish terrorists were executed in England.—Havas.

Japanese Ship Said to Be Stopped, Searched

Incident Near P. I.; No Details Known

Tokyo, Feb. 19.

The Japanese fishing boat Ryushin Maru was stopped and searched by an unidentified warship last Tuesday off Mindinao Island, in the Philippines, it was learned here today.

The ship now is returning to Japan, apparently still uncertain of the nationality of the warship which stopper her. The Japanese ship carried a crew of sixty men.

First reports of the incident were received by the Fukuchi Maru, a sister ship of the Ryushin Maru, to whom the Ryushin Maru reported by radio.—United Press.

Manila Not Informed

Manila, Feb. 19.

Official quarters here denied knowledge of the reported incident last Tuesday in which the Japanese fishing ship Ryushin Maru was reported to have been stopped and searched near the Philippines coast.

The United States navy, Japanese consulate and shipping circles denied knowledge of the incident.—United Press.

Nazi Attack Against French Post Fails

Heavy Preparations Made By Germans for Attempt

Paris, Feb. 19.

One of the longest communiques issued in recent weeks on the fighting at the Western Front, released yesterday, stated: "After very heavy preparation with trench mortars, the enemy attacked one of our outposts to the east of the Moselle. The raid failed entirely. On other parts of the front there was patrol activity on either side."—Reuter.

Two British Planes Missing

London, Feb. 19.

Two British bombers were lost over the week-end, the Air Ministry announced last night. One plane failed to return from a reconnaissance flight on Saturday and another plane failed to return on Friday, the announcement said.—United Press.

Finns Retreat to Second Defence Lines

Black arrows on this map of Finland show the directions which Soviet Russian troops are taking in their enormously heavy and expensive onslaughts against the Mannerheim Line. The Finns admit their retreat to secondary lines within the deeply entrenched fortifications and their new positions are even stronger than those given up only now at such cost to the Reds. Arrow tips point to places claimed by the Leningrad communiques.

Chinese Murdered In Hotel Room

Shot by Assassins While Sitting in Room; Police Officer's Death Recalled

Shot in the forehead and abdomen by two armed men, who were accompanied by an unarmed accomplice, while sitting in Room 228 of the Central Hotel, Canton Road, at about 6 p.m. yesterday evening, Loh Yue-ding, 42 years of age, succumbed to his wounds in the Lester Chinese Hospital shortly afterwards. In response to an alarm, a party of police from Louza station turned out and arrived at the hotel to discover Loh sitting in a chair quite conscious despite his terrible head wound.

According to hotel employees and other people the three men came into the hotel and walked to Loh's room, where they opened the door and walked inside. A few moments later several shots rang out and the three men dashed downstairs and out of the establishment into the street.

When employees of the hotel entered the room they discovered Loh sitting in his chair badly wounded in the forehead and stomach. The police were summoned and the man was removed to hospital where he died later.

A search of the room revealed no motive for the crime and investigations are being continued by the police. In 1938, it will be recalled, Det.-Supt. Loh Lien-kwei, of the Shanghai Municipal Police, was shot and killed in front of this hotel while sitting in his car. The victim of yesterday's crime was not a relative of Supt. Loh, it is stated, and it is believed that he was connected with the management of the hotel.

The identity of the three assassins had not been discovered at a late hour last night although it is believed that they were not connected with any political organization.

Mr. Welles' Talks with Italians Important

Abortive Peace Overtures Will Be Avoided

Aboard ss. Rex, Feb. 19.

The outcome of the talks between Mr. Sumner Welles, U.S. Under-Secretary of State, and Italian leaders may have an enormous bearing on the success of his trip to sound out possibilities of peace in Europe, it was learned today.

This belief was prevalent because Italy is one of the most important neutrals and which, like the United States, is destined to have a voice in the peace which is certain to reach beyond merely the interests of the victors and the vanquished.

The Under-Secretary's interviews with Premier Benito Mussolini and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, may be arranged before he debarks from this vessel at Naples February 26.

Italians, it was understood, were pleased that Mr. Welles had not stressed the possibility of peace plans in announcements regarding the trip because of the belief that the United States would be too pro-Anglo-French if peace were to be developed at present.

Rather than the fostering of any desires for a peace move, Mr. Welles may be seeking more to hold off at this time any abortive peace. Thus, Mr. Welles states that he does not intend to talk to the Pope nor visit Belgium or Holland. He has also stressed that his mission was not connected with that of Mr. Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, who is also aboard the Rex.—United Press.

Japanese Premier May Visit China

Personal Inspection of Position Rumoured

Tokyo, Feb. 19.

Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Japanese Premier, would probably be urged to visit China, it was indicated today as official quarters including military circles were reported to be in favour of the Premier personally extending congratulations to the leaders of the proposed new Central Government of China.

In case Admiral Yonai should visit China, he was also expected to confer with the leaders of the projected new government on measures to insure lasting peace in East Asia.

A visit by the Premier, observers here said, would emphasize Japan's firm determination to extend assistance to the new regime in China.

The army also desired that he inspect the China fronts, it was reported.

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Premier, made preparations for a tour of China toward the end of August last year, it was recalled. Gen. Nobuyuki Abe former Premier, also planned to visit the continent at the end of December last year. Their resignations kept them from carrying out their plans.—Domei.

Danes Fire on German Plane

Copenhagen, Feb. 19.

Danish anti-aircraft batteries opened fire today on a German plane which flew over Danish territory at 1 p.m. today. The plane was not hit.—Havas.

Dinner Guests Give $20,000 to S. Army

Rickshaw Coolies Get Free Rice Tickets

The Salvation Army's annual appeal soared to a figure well above $100,000 over the week-end following a contribution of $20,000 made during a dinner on Saturday night, which was attended by many foreign and Chinese businessmen. This handsome donation was made under the stipulation that it be used for the repatriation to their home town of needy Chinese whose cases will have been found worthy after detailed investigations. Poor Chinese will also be helped with this donation, through the granting of financial aid in cases where they wish to make their own livelihood but have not sufficient money to do so.

Meanwhile, a further distribution of $2,000 worth of rice tickets to needy rickshaw pullers was also made yesterday.

Contributions received over the week-end, included:

Annual Appeal

Brought Forward			$83,873.50
F T Ta	500	N L Liu	13
K F Yang	500	Y C Yu	10
Chung Fang Co	300	T C Chu	10
S Chang	200	K C Lee	10
King	200	T C Li	10
C Y Wang	100	S C Wu	10
F C Tsui	100	Kuo Kee	10
T Y Wang	100	D C Wang	10
S T Li	100	S H Hsu	10
S C Li	100	T C Fang	10
Hsu Ping Free	100	F T Tsai	10
A Sing Co	50	Y S Sze	10
Y S Chang	50	C C Yang	10
P S Yu	50	Y Tung	10
H C Yang	50	T M Yen	10
H C Chen	50	P C Tsui	10
[illegible] S Wang	50	P W Chou	10
[illegible] H Tung	30	Y S Sze	10
[illegible] Tsai	25	F W Li	10
[illegible] C Yang	25	T F Ho	10
Ta Kang Bank	23	Y T Nan	10
J Chung	20	J J Ying	10
C P Cheng	20	Oversea-Chi I C	10
J K Chi	20	P Shou	5
C Chung	20	C J Shen	5
Anonymous	20	Anon.	5
C H Chang	20	C C Pu	5
Y C Chao	20	W C Chen	5
J C Ts'un	20	Y. Lee	5
P K Chou	20	C H Chao	3
H H Chih Cheng	20		
Anonymous	20		$87,071
Chen Chang Kee	18		

'Rice Bus' and 'Waifs' Fund

Brought Forward			$61,051.07
Chi Ladies	200	Children's Ser.	9
G E O Mayne	25		$61,310.30
Mrs Li Tha-tha	25		

British Soldiers Wreck Cafe, Say Japanese

Protest Lodged With H.M. Consul-General

A protest has been sent by the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai to H.M. Consul-General in connection with an incident in which three British soldiers are alleged to have wrecked a cafe in Medhurst Road owned by a Japanese subject on February 13. This was revealed at the Japanese press conference yesterday by a Japanese Embassy spokesman.

One of the soldiers, who was in civilian clothes, the spokesman stated, without provocation, attacked a woman servant and also destroyed window panes, tables, chairs' stole two bottles of Johnny Walker whiskey and three bottles of beer.

This man also attempted to criminally assault one of the maid-servants, who was rescued by a Japanese patron of the establishment, the spokesman continued. The protest, he said, pointed oct that the action of the British soldiers could not be ignored by the Japanese Consul-General, who was responsible for the protection of Japanese subjects. An apology from the responsible British officials was demanded, the punishment of the culprits and the Japanese Consul-General reserved the right to demand compensation.

American Boy Dislikes Shanghai, Runs Away

John Rummel Now Working On Honolulu Plantation

Honolulu, Feb. 19.

Although thousands of American boys dream of travelling to the Orient, Shanghai apparently holds no attraction for 16-year-old John Kenneth Rummel, Jr., son of a Shanghai Power Company engineer, for the youth was found today working on a sugar plantation instead of being in Shanghai.

The youth left the President Coolidge secretly on October 25, 1939, at Honolulu. At that time he was en route to Shanghai with his parents. He was discovered today working as a stable boy on the Waimanalo Sugar Plantation.

He told the police that "I have been to the Orient before and I do not like it."

His father left a ticket for him to proceed to Shanghai at the President Lines' office here, but the youth gave no indication that he intends to use it immediately.

Police officials said that they would dispose with the boy according to his father's wishes. They said, however, that they believed Mr. J. K. Rummel had been previously advised by his son that he apparently desired to make his way in the world on his own.

The son of the Shanghai resident was found to be working under the name of Duncan McCrea. He cares for mules and earns about U.S.$2 daily plus his keep.—United Press.

Gen. Matsui to Dedicate Shrine Built Out of Bloodsoaked China Earth

Memorial To Slain in Japanese War Around This City to Be Consecrated on February 24

Seto, Aichi Prefecture, Feb. 19.

Gen. Iwane Matsui, a member of the Supreme War Council and former commander-in-chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to Shanghai, today took delivery here of a statue of Kwannon, the Buddhist goddess of mercy.

Mr. Shunji Kato, a procelain expert of Seto, completed the statue yesterday. Ground with the clay used to build the image is blood-soaked earth from the fronts between Shanghai and Nanking, where officers and men under Gen. Matsui laid down their lives.

The statue will be taken today by Gen. Matsui to Atami where on February 24, he will personally conduct dedication ceremonies in a small temple erected specially to house this image. Gen. Matsui will officiate, wearing the robes of a Buddhist monk.

The day chosen for the dedication will be the second anniversary of Gen. Matsui's return from China.

Gen. Matsui, who recently officially transferred his residence from Omori, a Tokyo suburb, to Atami, announced his intention of acting as a caretaker of the temple, where he will pray daily for the repose of the souls of the men under his command who were killed in action. —Domei.

American Right to Enforce Embargo

Sen. Pittman Reiterates Position in Washington Radio Address

Washington, Feb. 19.

Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and strong advocate of economic measures against Japan, last night in a radio forum said that the United States has a legal and sound right to retaliate against Japan in order to enforce American rights in China.

Commenting on the move for embargoes against Japan, he declared that it "may become necessary to do more than protest . . . No sane Government today would declare war on the United States."

Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Democrat of Washington and another proposer of an embargo bill against Japan, stoutly defended his move. He insisted that Japan would not have been able to carry on with the war in China were it not for American aid.

The United States, he charged, has been made the "most important ally of Japan in the war in China for the profits involved . . . The China campaign would have probably collapsed months ago if it were not for our assistance."

Charges of Secret Treaty

Appearing on the same programme, Mr. George H. Tinkham, Republican of Massachusetts and member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, charged that there existed a secret U.S.-British pact aimed against Japan.

He alleged that Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had entered into a secret alliance with Britain, covering the joint use of the Canton and Edenbury Islands, thus threatening war against Japan. (The Canton and Edenbury Islands are tiny islands in the Pacific in the Phoenix group).

Mr. Tinkham disclosed that he had written Mr. Hull asking for the terms of the 1938 agreement between Britain and the United States for joint occupation and control of the two tiny islands, but the State Department had turned down his request. The State Department informed him that it could "not publish the terms of the agreement without the consent of the British Government," he alleged.

Mr. Tinkham also said that the abrogation of the Japanese-American trade treaty was a step to war.

Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican of Wisconsin, however, argued against an embargo. "At the best an embargo would be of doubtful assistance to China and would arouse antagonism in Japan," he said —United Press.

Future Dpends on America

Tokyo, Feb. 19.

Relations between the United States and Japan in the future would depend entirely upon America's attitude, a spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office declared today.

Japan had done everything possible to ameliorate the situation by making the last definite gesture of friendship, Japan was now awaiting the next move from the United States, the spokesman asserted.

"We've done our best in the past to improve the situation between the two countries, but I regret to say that our efforts have not been reciprocated by the United States, with the result that a state of non-treaty has developed between the two nations," the spokesman declared.

The spokesman admitted that public opinions against the United States had stiffened. This was traceable, he added, to the fact that a state of non-treaty between the two countries now existed.

The embargo against Japan, the proposed fortification of Guam and the new loan to China had attracted a great deal of attention in the Japanese press, the spokesman continued. He observed that the newspapers consequently used their imagination.

Asked whether the postponement of action in Congress on the embargo against Japan would serve to clarify the situation between the two countries, the spokesman said it would not.

He compared the embargo bill with a threatening cloud over the head of the Japanese nation. Japan, at the least, he said, could not but regard the bill as an unhappy thing.

Japan "Misunderstood"

Picking a quarrel with the United States was not Japan's intention, the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" declared editorially today, asserting that there would be no change in the determination of the Japanese people to seek a normalization of American-Japanese relations.,

Under a caption of "Japan's Modest Proposals to the United States," the "Nichi Nichi" said that Japan did not plan to damage deliberately the rights of interests of America in China. The paper stressed that large-scale military operations were necessary for the establishment of a new order in East Asia.

Mr. Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, the "Nichi Nichi" recalled, told members of the Diet on February 16 that the United States would be asked to recognize the fact that large-scale military operations were in progress in China. The "Nichi Nichi" wondered, however, whether or not the Foreign Minister was too modest to have made this proposal to the United States.

Disregarding Japan's firm determination regarding the establishment of a new order in East Asia and also "Japan's depth struggle," the United States, the paper charged, was trying to check the execution of Japan's continental policy through an embargo against Japan and other economic means.

The Japanese Government, the "Nichi Nichi" observed, would be compelled to remove such a deliberate attempt on the part of the United States.—Domei.

Contaminated Fish Lands Family in Hospital

A Chinese youth, barely eighteen years old, decided to commit suicide by jumping in the Whangpoo at 10 a.m. yesterday. He was pulled out and sent to the Chinese Lester Hospital by an emergency ambulance. He gave poverty as the reason for his drastic decision.

Another call attended to by the emergency ambulance yesterday morning came from House 13, Lane 362, where a family of three had eaten poisonous "globe fish." They were discovered in agony by neighbours and were rushed to hospital.

British Women Allowed Leave Nazi Camps

Berlin, Feb. 19.

Eight British women and two boys, all interned in the Beuthen Concentration Camp for 3½ months, were allowed to leave Berlin for England via Amsterdam on Saturday, it was learned today.

About twenty British women remain confined in the Berlin Women's Prison and about 100 British men are imprisoned in the Wuelsburg Castle in Bavaria.—United Press.

Britain Asks Norway For Explanation

(Continued from page 7)

The Altmark, Lord Halifax pointed out, acted as a prison ship. The British Government wishes to know, Lord Halifax was declared to have told M. Colban, why Norwegian warships were found in close proximity to the Altmark if Norway considered the German vessel to be merely an "inoffensive merchant ship." In concluding the interview, the Foreign Secretary is understood to have requested the Norwegian envoy to draw his Government's attention to the humanitarian aspect of the affair, for the Britons aboard the Altmark were kept in conditions altogether contrary to all rules of warfare.

International law formally provides that good treatment be accorded prisoners-of-war. Treatment on the Altmark did not meet this fundamental requirement.

In these circumstances, British political quarters stated, it would have been "inconceivable" for H.M.S. Cossack not to have received an order to rescue the British prisoners when they were treated by the enemy in a "revolting manner."—Havas.

Amicable Settlement Possible

London, Feb. 19.

British quarters here regarded it "regrettable" that anything had been done to affront a friendly country's neutrality in the Altmark incident. A Norwegian protest is regarded inevitable under the circumstances but there was no reason why the matter should not be settled amicably.—United Press.

Norway Asks Return of Altmark Captives

Compensation Also Wanted From Britain for Incident

Oslo, Feb. 19.

The funeral of the six German sailors killed on board the Altmark was held here today in the presence of the German Minister, Dr. Heinrich Sahm, and the German Consul.

The action taken by Norway following the Altmark affair was explained in an official communique released by the Foreign Ministry today.

The communique said that the Norwegian Minister in London, M. Erik Colban, had been instructed to lodge a serious protest against "this serious violation of Norwegian territorial waters which caused much indignation since it took place in a Norwegian fjord and could not have been attributed to an error or to a divergency of views regarding the limit of the territorial waters."

The Minister was also instructed to ask the British Government to instruct the British Navy to respect Norway's territorial sovereignty in future, and to ask the British Government to return the prisoners taken off the Altmark to Norway and to pay compensation.—Havas.

H.M.S. Daring Lost; 148 Men Still Missing

(Continued from page 7)

mand communique issued here today. Steamers and tankers were sunk in three of the convoys, the communique says, as well as a destroyer belonging to the protective force of the fourth convoy.—Reuter.

Norwegian Ship Torpedoed

Oslo, Feb. 19.

The Norwegian steamer Eika was torpedoed without warning on January 29 and there were only two survivors, the Foreign Ministry officially announced today.—Havas.

Dutch Ship Torpedoed

Amsterdam, Feb. 19.

The master of the Dutch steamer Ameland which was sunk in the North Sea yesterday, said he was not sure that his ship struck a mine. She may have been torpedoed, he added.—Havas.

French Tanker Sunk

Berlin, Feb. 19.

The 15,000-ton French tanker Emile Miguet was sunk, the official German D.N.B. agency announced today. No details of the sinking of the vessel were revealed in the report.—United Press.

German Application Denied

Bogota, Feb. 19.

The Colombia Government yesterday denied a German application to send thirty German seamen to Colombia to replace the Chinese crew of the German steamer Mengoland who refused to sail into the European war zone.—United Press.

Suspected Russian Burglars Arrested

In an extensive man-hunt, conducted in both the Settlement and French Concession, the police have arrested many Russians in connection with some burglaries committed within the last few months, including the theft of $4,500 worth of jewels and cash at a foreign residence. Three of them Savely Yanpolsky, Michael Korenevsky and John Begloff were brought before the First Special District Court yesterday on a writ of detention.

They were arrested by the Bubbling Well police over the week-end and are believed to have been involved in the burglary committed at Flat 16, Sun Court in Weihaiwei Road on January 1 when jewels and cash amounting to more than $4,000 were stolen from a Russian lady.

The French police have arrested more suspects in connection with similar crimes and eleven were brought before the Second Special District Court yesterday on writs of detention.

Dalai Lama Receives British Mission

His Manner Said to Be Wonderfully Composed

London, Feb. 19.

Fresh evidence of the genuineness of the reincarnation of the Dalai Lama was disclosed when the British Mission to Lhasa was presented to him on the auspicious fifth day of the Tibetan new year, according to the Dolhi correspondent of "The Times."

The boy Dalai Lama laid both hands on the forehead of Mr. B. J. Gould (who represents the British Government and the Government of India) and Dr. Staunton, and afterwards blessed two silk scarves, which an occlesiastical officer placed around their necks, the correspondent stated.

The five-year-old Dalai Lama was described as wonderfully composed during the presentation of the British officials, and his manner completely dominated the assembly of monks, officials and lay visitors attending the ceremony.

The boy is already noted for his fixed and unwavering gazo, and his ability to recognize associates of the late Dalai Lama. This fact was realized by Mr. Gould who accompanied the late Dalai Lama on several stages of his journey towards Lhasa from India in 1912.—Reuter.

Mrs. Sayre to Make Broadcast to China

Wife of Philippines High Commissioner Speaks Today

Manila, Feb. 19.

Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, wife of the U.S. High Commissioner to the Philippines, will broadcast at 7.30 p.m. tomorrow from radio stations KZRH and KZRF on the "Chinese Industrial Co-operatives," it was announced tonight.

Mrs. Sayre, honorary president of the Chinese co-operative movement, recently campaigned on behalf of the organization in Manila. She used the slogan. "Do you know that 14 pesos will give a Chinese refugee a permanent job?"

The wave length of KZRH is 31.1 meters and the frequency is 9,640 kilocycles, while the wave length of KZRF is 48.86 meters and the frequency is 6,140 kilocycles.—United Press.

OBITUARY

Sir Charles Cazyer

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Feb. 19.

Sir Charles Cazyer, a well-known Member of Parliament and a Director of Cazyer, Irvine & Co., Ltd., died yesterday at the age of 45.

From 1922, he had represented the City of Chester in Parliament as a Conservative Member. In 1920, he was additional Private Secretary to the Hon. Robert Munro, Secretary for Scotland.—Reuter.

Nephew of Admiral Jellicoe

London, Feb. 19.

The body of Sir Charles Cazyer, Conservative M.P. for Cheshire and nephew of the late Admiral Jellicoe of Jutland fame, was discovered at Kinpurie Castle, his residence. Dead beside Sir Charles was his valet, and beside them a firearm. Sir Charles was shot through the head. —Havas.

Mr. Keikichi Tonamogi

Tokyo, Feb. 19.

Mr. Keikichi Tanomogi, Mayor of Tokyo and executive director of the Minseito Party, died at 9.30 p.m. at the age of 73. He underwent an operation for removal of gallstones a few days ago.—Domei.

Russian Pressure Weakens On Karelian Front

(Continued from page 7)

In Finland, apparently, there is still considerable disappointment over Sweden's refusal of direct military aid. The "Svenska Dagbladet" today points out that if Finland falls under Russia, between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 refugees can be expected to sweep into Sweden. None will continue to live in Finland after seeing what the Russians have done in the portion of the Isthmus which they have captured. Whole families of Finns, the paper alleges, have been transported from their homes to Siberia.—Reuter.

Finns Call Up More Men

Helsinki, Feb. 19.

The Finnish Government issued a decree requiring all men between the ages of 22 and 43 without military training to report for medical examination immediately. Those fit for military service will be sent to training camps.

As most men of these ages have already volunteered, the new decree is not expected to strengthen the Finnish forces greatly.

The Air Ministry issued a communique yesterday saying that Viipuri was bombed several times on Sunday and that two towns near Helsinki, Hyvinkaa and Karjaa, had also been attacked from the air by Russian planes. Forty persons were killed when the Russians bombed Saimi on Saturday and two died in the bombing of Yiistaro. Russian planes machine-gunned four Finnish localities. Two air raid alarms were sounded here yesterday but no planes were heard. —United Press.

Moscow Public Expects Victory

Moscow, Feb. 19.

Feeling is growing among the public here that the Red Army will overrun Finland within a few weeks. Confidence is based partly on official communiques, partly on stories from soldiers returning from the front, and partly on appreciation of Russia's vast numerical superiority. Though the authorities probably share the optimism, they are not voicing it, possibly because earlier predictions were not fulfilled.—Reuter.

Over 400 Red Planes Downed

Helsinki, Feb. 19.

The Finnish General Staff announced that at least 160 Soviet planes have been brought down since February 1. This brings to 412 the number of Russian planes downed since the beginning of the conflict.

Posters have been pasted on all Helsinki walls calling to the colours the men who were temporarily invalided.—Havas.

Ukrainians Urged To Aid Allies

Fight for Liberty From Russian Yoke Under Free Democratic Leadership

Paris, Feb. 18.

An appeal to all Ukrainians, wherever they may be, to join the Allies in the battle against the Nazis was addressed in a formal proclamation by the newly established Ukrainian Committee of Paris.

Alexander Shulgin one time Foreign Minister of the Ukraine, is president of the body. In the proclamation he asserted:

"Two great powers, France and the British Empire, have arisen in the defence of the rights of people and of justice. For us, Ukrainians, there can be no hesitation: our place is at their side. All our hopes are closely linked to the success of their arms and we must contribute with all our might to their victory.

"Germany and her leader have betrayed themselves and have betrayed the people. For many years, representatives of the third Reich emphasized their 'sympathy for the Ukraine' and promised to 'liberate' the Ukraine from the notorious Soviet yoke. Events proved these statements to be pure and simple blackmail on the part of the Reich.

"Supporting the so-called Carpathic Ukraine, the Germans made use of it as 'small change' and, to thank Moscow, delivered 6,000,000 Ukrainians to tortures and persecution. The flower of our elite that the Government of the democratic Ukrainian Republic saved in its time, Germany has delivered up to the tortures of the Soviet executioners.

"Under the Soviet yoke, together with us, there are our friends the Caucasians, Turkestans and all the Cossacks. Under the German yoke are the Poles and the Czechoslovaks. Today, all these peoples have a preat duty to fight against the two imperialisms, the Soviet and the Nazi, which have stretched out their hands to each other.

"If, by some impossible chance, the battle waged by France and Britain is lost, the whole world will become one vast prison," the proclamation concluded.

Turkestan Leader's Appeal

A similar attitude was adopted by Mustafa Chokay Colt, onetime President of the National Government of Turkestan, who proclaimed: "The war today is being fought out by the powers who stand for defence of liberty and right against those who stand for the subjugation of the weak by the strong."

Two years ago, Ukrainian, Georgian and Azerbaijanian refugees joined in a common effort with emigres from Turkestan and issued a periodical under the name of "Prometheus," the legendary Greek figure who stood for the word, "afterthought."

In this magazine, the refugees sought to present and defend before Western eyes the rights of their peoples under the oppressive rule of Moscow. Principal founders of the magazine were the former Ministers of the various Governments founded in 1917 and 1918 and later presecuted and chased out of their countries by the Soviets. These men, wary of tempting German promises, refused to join Adolf Hitler in his "campaign to free the oppressed Ukrainians under Czechoslovak rule." They foresaw his betrayal and saw through his propaganda.

Despite minor disputes with the Warsaw Government over the problem of Ukrainian minorities in Poland, these men were Polonophiles for they believed history's lesson, voiced by the national Ukrainian poet Chevtchenko, "Poland has fallen and has taken us down with her."

Therefore, the day after the signature of the German-Soviet pact of friendship and non-aggression in August last, the various Ukrainian parties in Poland held a congress at Lwow and issued an appeal to all Ukrainians to stand by Poland to the last. The Paris Ukrainian Committee's appeal, addressed to all Ukrainians in the world, was aimed mainly at the large bodies of Ukrainians in the United States and Canada, where there are respectively 400,000 and 1,200,000 respectively.—Havas.

Pope Receives Italian Marshal

Rome, Feb. 19.

His Holiness Pope Pius XII granted an audience today to Marshal E. Caviglin, one of the five Marshals of Italy.—Havas.

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Treasury Takes U.S. Securities

(Continued from page 7)

The step in no way indicates any actual or impending exchange shortage but is a precautionary step taken well in advance of any necessity.

If private sales continue at the recent volume, there may be no need for official sales, though doubtless opportunities of profitable marketing will be taken in full.

The requisitioning, it is pointed out, will probably have the effect of reducing sales of British holdings: the British authorities obviously desire to obtain the best prices possible and will not operate so as to weaken the American market.

Exchange Remains Calm

The Stock Exchange received news of the Treasury's action requisitioning certain dollar securities calmly, with no section showing any particular reaction. The fact that the list of requisitioned securities omits the recognized market leaders, such as United States Steel and Chrysler Motors, is believed in well-informed Stock Exchange quarters to be due to the Treasury's desire to deal only with established investment counters, rather than speculative and semi-speculative shares.

Though it is still early to discuss the full implications of the move, stockbrokers and bankers report they are mainly concerned at present with the problem of reinvestment of clients' funds, released by the requisitioning. This presents an interesting problem on which many different views are held.

Some quarters suggest immediate reinvestment in Government securities, which are expected to rise further before the issue of a long-term war loan, others saying leading British industrials are preferable. But all agree that the British security markets must eventually benefit substantially.—Reuter.

Mr. Eden Returns To London

London, Feb. 19.

Mr. Anthony Eden, the Secretary for the Dominions, returned here today from the Near East. Mr. Eden inspected Australian and New Zealand troops during his tour.—Havas.

FUNERAL

Baby Jeanette West

Funeral services (cremation) were held yesterday afternoon at the Bubbling Well Chapel for the infant daughter, Jeanette, of Captain and Mrs. H. H. West (W.H.P.A.), with Dean A. C. S. Trivett of Holy Trinity Cathedral officiating. The child was just a little over one year old and died at the Country Hospital last Friday following a short illness. The little white casket was surrounded with beautiful flowers from:—

Mummie and Daddy; Bud and Bill; Ethel and Arthur; Aunt Tessie; Herman and Anthea; Graham; Captain and Mrs. H. Brown and family; Mr. and Mrs. B. Beesley; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Chisholm; M. Rocco-Cuzzi and family; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gonda; Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Inch; Mr. and Mrs. A. Kendal Ward; Mrs. V. E. Mason; Mrs. A. W. Meathrel; Mrs. Anne Mooney; Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Olive and family; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. D. Richardson-Masson; Mr. et Mme. A. Puthod; Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Riem; Mrs. Tippin and Doris; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Underwood and Mr. and Mrs. B. Willens.

Funeral arrangements were under the direction of the International Funeral Directors.

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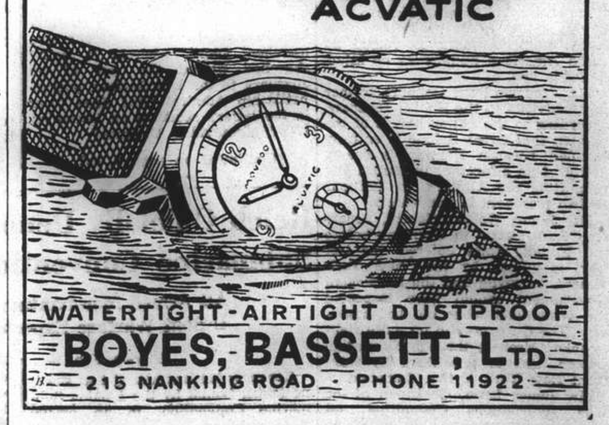

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H-1

FROM DAY TO DAY

THE Oxford and Cambridge Society of Shanghai will hold their annual dinner on March 9, at the Masonic Hall.

DEDICATION ceremonies of Showa-jima Jinja, a Shinto Shrine erected on Point Island by a Japanese Army detachment now in occupation there will be held on March 7.

IN a blaze of pageantry, the Sino-Japanese Military and Civilian Friendship Week was wound up on Saturday in Nanking. Led by the military band of the Reformed Government, a mile-long parade consisting of 20,000 Chinese and Japanese marched through the city.

IT is officially announced that the Emperor of Japan is giving a luncheon-party today in Tokyo. Among the guests will be Mr. Toshio Shiratori, Mr. Shuichi Sako, and Lt.-General Oshima, former Ambassadors to Italy, Poland and Germany respectively.—Reuter.

THE annual inspection parade of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps has been fixed for Sunday, April 14, at 3 p.m. The Salute will be taken by the Chairman of Council. The Commanders of the several national troops in Shanghai will be invited to be present at the Saluting Base.

THE entire Chinese nation was urged to continue the struggle under the banner of national resistance by General Chiang Kai-shek who delivered a broadcast in Chungking on the 6th anniversary of the New Life Movement on February 18, says the "Chinese American Daily News."

MRS. Alia de Beraha, the wife of Mr. M. Beraha of Hongkong and formely of Shanghai, is now staying at the Park Hotel on a short visit to Shanghai on her return trip from Tsingtao to Hongkong, where she just placed her son Master Mickey Beraha in St. Giles School, seeing and saying "Hello" to old-timer friends here.

ALL Rotarians in Shanghai are reminded that this week's meeting of the Rotary Club of Shanghai will not be held on Thursday. Instead an Inter-City meeting has been arranged to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Rotary organization, which will be held on Friday, February 23, at 8 p.m,, in the American Club, 209 Foochow Road.

MASS marriages under municipal auspices will be resumed by Mayor Fu Siao-en, after a lapse of two and a half years caused by the Sino-Japanese conflict. Held as previously in the central hall of the Civic Centre, the ceremonies will be presided by Mr. Fu and Mr. Wu Wen-chung, director of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Special Municipality of Shanghai.

CHIANG Pu-chien was sentenced to six months' imprisonment yesterday by the First Special District Court charged with theft. He was found by the police to have broken into the downtown office of "Shopping News" in Nanking Road on the Chinese New Year's Eve and stolen 10 brass window fasteners. He was walking down the stairs when he was seen by a watchman who handed him over to the police.

AS from February 22, the date set for the coronation in Lhasa of the 14th successor of the Dalai Lama, the "yellow sect" Buddhists in Chengtu will hold a 7-day celebration in honour of the occasion, says a Chengtu message to the "Sin Wan Pao." The Buddhists will pray for China's final victory, for the elimination of famines and floods and for the welfare of Chinese refugees, the Chinese fighting units and the Chinese people in general, the report concludes.

THE health report of the French Municipality for the week ending February 17, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession were:—Foreigners 6 and Chinese 257. Deaths from notifiable diseases were:—Foreigners, Pneumonia 1 and Chinese, Tuberculosis 21; Pneumonia 7; Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers 4; Beri-beri 2 and Diphtheria, Recurring Fever, Grippe, Cerebrospinal Meningitis, Erysipela 1 each.

THE Shanghai Municipal Council health report for the week ending midnight, February 17, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement were:—Foreigners 12 Chinese 852. Deaths from notifiable diseases were:—Foreigners, Tuberculosis 2; Typhoid Fever and Beri-beri 1 each. Chinese, Tuberculosis 82; Typhoid Fever 34; Dysentery 6; Diphtheria 4; Beri-beri 4; Influenza 4; Cerebro-spinal Fever 3; Relapsing Fever 2 and Smallpox, Typhus Fever, Choleraic Diarrhoea 1 each.

TSANG Kung-yung was sentenced to six months' imprisonment yesterday on a chagre of snatching. He was caught on Sunday night near Taku Road by a contsable after he had snatched a hat from Dr. E. M. Lippa, Austrian, who was riding in a rickshaw. The foreign doctor thought that it was a lost cause but the alert constable took up the chase resulting in Tsang being arrested. Tsang pleaded guilty yesterday explaining, however, that he could not help doing so because of high prices. The judge told him to obtain free meals in jail.

AMERICAN Hospital for Refugees, St. Luke's Hospital No. 2. Statistics for January:—Census last days previous month 284; patients admitted 575; deliveries 69; patients treated 728; free patients treated 711; patients discharged 459; deaths 62; patients in hospital January 31 269; number of beds (282 from January 15) 280; hospital days 8609; free hospital days 8460; Average Bed occupancy 98.8 per cent.; operations 161; laboratory examinations 4305; prescriptions filled 6943; free prescriptions filled 5738; O.P.D. visits 7606; free C.P.D. visits (pay one cent only) 6401; X-ray and fluoroscopical examination 178; smallpox vaccinations 638; cholera inoculations 369; typhold and cholera inoculations 4551.

Populace Buys Cheaper Flour

No Serious Disturbances Reported As 7,500 Bags Were Placed on Sale

With Settlement and Concession police in attendance at the 27 specially designated flour hongs in this city, the populace bought 7,500 bags of flour containing 49 lb. each at the low price of $10.30 per bag yesterday. No disorders of any importance occurred as constables were on the look-out to keep the crowds of buyers in check. In West Hongkew district, the Reserve Unit which was on routine duty there, helped the station police to keep order at the Zuay Kee Hong, 122 North Chekiang Road, where the biggest crowd in the Settlement had gathered by 9 a.m. No untoward incident occurred and many of the hongs were sold out well before the evening.

This cheap flour was placed on sale commencing yesterday following negotiations between the Settlement and Concession authorities and flour merchants, when it was decided that 7,500 bags should be disposed of daily by specially designated shops in both foreign areas in order to ease the serious food-price situation.

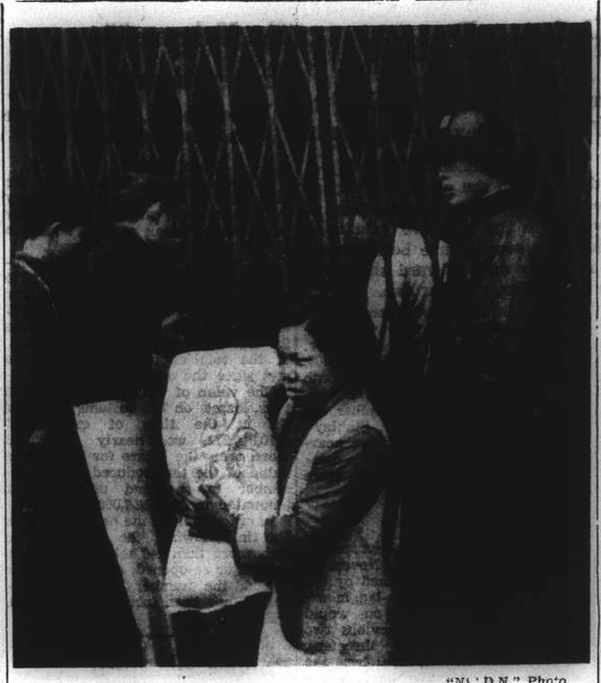
This low-priced flour which is being made available through the co-operation of the Fou Foong and the Fu Hsing Flour Mills, comes as a boon at the present time when all staple food prices are soaring. As an indication, it may be added that Chinese flour yesterday sold at $13 and imported flour at about $25 per bag.

Meanwhile, negotiations are proceeding between Mr. Yu Ya Ching, other prominent civic leaders and coal merchants with a view to distributing coal balls—a combustible required for cooking in every Chinese household—at a price lower than $5.80 per picul which is effective in all shops as from today. In this connection, it is recalled that until yesterday, coal balls were sold at between $7 and $8 per picul as compared to $1 and less, effective before the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai in 1937.

The police, on the other hand, are keeping a close check on the maintainance of rice prices and a shop owner and a dealer were prosecuted by the S.M.P. in the First Special District Court yesterday morning, for having exceeded the highest prices permissible They were sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment of 15 days each.

Additional conferences, it is understood, are being held with a view to further reducing existing commodity prices which are causing havoc with the budgets of the Chinese population, and it is expected that further reductions may be expected in the prices of coal and possibly Saigon rice.

Commencing with Friday, 2,000 bags of "broken" Saigon Rice will be placed on sale in designated rice hongs at a special low price although purchasers will only be permitted to buy $1 worth at one time.



"N.D.N." Photo.

Sale of Cheap Flour Gets Under Way

After waiting in a queue for some considerable time, this woman was able to purchase the bag of flour to which she is entitled under the regulations governing the sale of cheap flour to the populace, which became effective yesterday. Police constables were on duty at 27 hongs where this specially-priced staple food was sold and no serious incidents were reported. Commencing with this morning, coal balls will be sold at $5.80 per picul instead of $7 as was the case until yesterday, and by Friday "broken" Saigon rice will again be made available to the populace at a specially low price.

"N.D.N." Photo.

Mrs. Agafia Garzey

Old Lady Celebrates Hundredth Birthday

Walks from Rue Lafayette To Range Road to Tune Up

Mrs. Agafia Garzey had a birthday on Sunday—her hundredth—at the Russian home for aged women at 1229 Rue Lafayette. She celebrated her birthday by walking from Rue Lafayette to Bubbling Well Road and back, aided only by her walking stick. Earlier last week she had walked from the home to Range Road for a spot of exercise.

This unusual old lady is as spry at 100 as many women are at 60. In fact, to the "North-China Daily News" reporter who visited the home yesterday, she did not look a day older than any of the other old ladies in the place. When the photographer asked her to sit for a picture she hopped spryly into her room to tidy up, looking more like an excited schoolgirl than a centenarian.

The other girls in the home are quite proud of Mrs. Garzey and pointed out that she does her own knitting and embroidering and occasionally helps with the housework. The old lady had little to say for herself; her memory has been failing somewhat during the past fifteen years so she was unable to recount any of her experiences during the momentous hundred years of her life.

Mrs. Garzey was born in Sebastopol, in the Russian Crimea, on February 18, 1840, but she moved away from that country before the Crimean War. She came to Shanghai in 1930 from Vladivostok and for the past seven years has been an inmate of the home. Shanghai's wars of 1932 and 1937 had little effect on her for she was in the midst of the bombardment of Crete during the war between Greece and Turkey in 1896.

The old lady was the recipient of many presents on her birthday, including gifts from Mrs. H. Cosme, wife of the French Ambassador to China, and Mrs. L. Fabre, wife of the Commandant of the French Police.

New Italian Submarine Launched

Rome, Feb. 19.

Italy's newest submarine, the Allessandro Malaspina, was launched at Spezia today.—Havas.

British Women's War Work

Garments Sent to Royal Navy in China; Letters Of Thanks Received

Three hundred and fifteen garments made by members of the British Women's Association war work groups in Shanghai have been despatched through the Royal Naval Office here to Admiral Sir Percy Noble for distribution among the men of H.M. ships patrolling the China seas. The gift has been acknowledged by the naval authorities, who have expressed their thanks to the Association for so promptly supplying their needs. As a result of the action of the Association the Royal Navy in China waters has sufficient comforts and garments for the men at the present time.

The Red Cross Section has been working steadily since the Christmas holidays with very satisfactory results. The meetings continue to be well-attended at all the Association's centres, the President being among the workers at Headquarters each Wednesday where the work has been reorganized under the direction of the following ladies: Mrs. Duncan Main, roller bandages; Mrs. E. S. Booth, many tail bandages and doctors' masks; Mrs. R. A. Saunders, gauze dressings; Mrs. J. H. Johns, Mrs. B. Beswick and Mrs. Denegri, who are cutting out with the help of a tailor once a week.

Among the garments made at Lady Clark Kerr's, Taikoo, Sassoon and Headquarter's work centres up to January 1 are sixteen theatre squares, 1,320 gauze dressings, 264 abdominal swabs, 210 eye swabs. 2,544 roller bandages, 277 slings, and many other hospital garments. The material in hand is 240 pieces.

Another Shipment

The Association has also received a letter from the Chairman of the War Organization of the British Red Cross Society expressing grateful thanks for the generous gift of nine crates of hospital supplies forwarded in the ss. Soudan. The letter asks for pyjames, nightshirts and other garments, for which the patterns were supplied earlier. The Chairman adds that any knitted comforts, which may be sent from Shanghai, will be used for troops in hospitals where they are very much sought after. Another shipment of garments is being sent this week.

The British Prisoners of War in Germany Section has met on four Tuesdays during the month and the following completed garments. apart from donations, have been received: forty pairs of socks, 29 mufflers, twenty pullovers, thirteen Balaclava helmets, ten pairs of gloves, and eight body belts.

The Home Nursing and First Aid classes have been well-attended since their inception and are held bi-weekly at the Lester Chinese Hospital and the Cathedral School for Girls. Arrangements are under way regarding examinations and the Association hopes to receive a favourable reply from St. John Ambulance Association in England regarding the status of certificates to be issued. In this connection the Association is deeply indebted to the lecturers: Mrs. R. H. Box, Mrs. H. C. Hopkins, Dr. I. G. Anderson and Dr. Salmon King, who are devoting much of their valuable time to this useful work.

President Roosevelt Sees Panama Defences

Cristobal, Feb. 19.

President Roosevelt arrived at the Gatun Docks in the cruiser Tuscaloosa at 8 a.m. yesterday. He disembarked an hour later to inspect the Panama Canal locks and defences. President Roosevelt crossed the Isthmus of Panama by train and re-embarked on the Tuscaloosa at the Miraflores Lock. It is believed he means to go to the Pearl or Cocos islands for a few days fishing before returning through the canal.—Reuter.

White King Returns

The "White King of La Gonave," Faustin E. Wirkus, who retired from the U.S. Marine Corps some years ago, has been recalled to active service from his bond selling job in Wall Street, according to the "Walla Walla," news weekly of the Fourth Marines. Wirkus, a former sergeant in the corps, has been assigned to recruiting duty in Newark N. J.

Sergeant Wirkus was ordered to duty on the island of La Gonave, near Haiti, in 1925, to help the natives straighten out their internal problems and was hailed as king by the natives. Wirkus was refused a commission by Congress last year.

Starvation Takes Big Toll Here

Cemetery Society Unable to Cope with Dead

The high cost of living has also increased the death rate among the poor to such an extent that the ability of the Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery has been taxed to its capacity. On the average, during the past few days, about 100 bodies have been picked up daily from Settlement streets.

As the weather has not been so cold during the past few days, the increased death rate is said to be due to the increased cost of living which in turn renders it impossible for poor families to look after their children. Most of the dead were children, but it is said, that no doubt that many adults and children have died of starvation.

During the past five days ending Sunday night, the Cemetery which has been doing excellent burying work during the winter had picked up 558 dead people from the Settlement streets alone and a check with the Cemetery yesterday revealed that the philanthropic organization was prepared to handle about 100 dead daily.

A Chinese report states that the number of students in all schools here has been reduced by one fifth because many parents cannot afford to let their children go to school as a result of increased prices. It is pointed out that since the hostilities the number of schools here has been greatly increased following the increase of population but that now the "golden age" of educators has passed.

Chinese to Pay New Police Force

S.M.P. Recommended Men "Servants" of Mayor Fu

Officers recommended by the Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police for inclusion in the personnel of the new police force to be formed in the western district, will be paid by the Shanghai Special Municipality, a Japanese Embassy spokesman revealed at the Japanese press conference yesterday. Such members, he said, would become servants of Mr. Fu Siao-en, Mayor.

The area west of the railway, being within Japanese-occupied territory, was not included in the terms of the present agreement between the S.M.C. and the Special Municipality, he said.

Dealing with the pursuit of criminals from municipal roads into areas adjacent to the roads, the spokesman stated that this question had not yet been decided nor had there been any decision in connection with the collection of taxes.

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Journalism in Germany

Hitler Not Even Mentioned; Weather Given Big Play

Illuminating are the contents of the issue of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of January 22, a copy of which has been received here. One quarter of the front page is taken up by comment on the French Yellow Book and this story is given an equal amount of space on page 2. The second biggest story in the issue, concerns the extreme cold experienced in Europe, but no mention at all is made of Germany in this connection. Snow in Italy, the difficulties in supplying the Swiss army due to the cold, and the consequences for Hungary and Yugoslavia as a result of the frost, are mentioned.

The results of the Allied blockade on Hungary are also given considerable prominence, while one of the front page stories with a Schneidemuehl date-line, tells of 41 year-old Johann Matczynski and his wife, who were sentenced to five years imprisonment for having listened to foreign broadcasts. Matczynski also lost his civil rights for a period of three years and his case was aggravated because he had told one of his colleagues what he had heard over the radio. The report goes on to say that the accused had been repeatedly warned not to listen to the foreign broadcasts, but that he had nevertheless continued to do so. No mention is made of the statements made in court by the accused and most illuminating is the closing sentence of the story, according to which the couple have been in custody since December 5, although they were only brought before the court on January 21, 47 days later.

The daily German military communique is published on the front-page while all neutral and British ships sunk are not referred to as having been attacked by the German navy, the reports of their mishaps being credited to Amsterdam, Oslo, Stockholm and one has no date-line at all.

Executions Reported

On page 2, reports from within Germany are given prominence. Two executions are referred to in as many lines, one for alleged robbery and the other for a moral offence. Working conditions are also aptly described by a report according to which men employed in transportation are legally entitled to ten hours continuous rest per day. In other words, 14 hours of work are not considered excessive in time of war, even in transportation where the slightest error may lead to chaos.

Capital is made of freezing school-children in Copenhagen and the lack of food-supplies in Paris, while new legislation regarding the insurance of motor-cars laid up as a result of the war, is also given prominence, thus indicating how many cars must have been put out of commission.

Significant is the fact that not a line in the entire issue refers to der Fuehrer, nor is his name mentioned even once. The entire issue contains only seven advertisements, two of which have been inserted by the newspaper itself. One advertisement comes from a savings bank, one from the municipal theatre, one announces a marriage, and in another a competent translator is sought for the French language.

T.K.K. to Keep Shuttle Lines Running

New Vessels Planned For China-Japan Run

Retention of both the Kobe-Shanghai and the Nagasaki-Shanghai runs has been decided by the Toa Kisen Kaisha, Japanese shipping combine operating in East Asiatic waters, the Shanghai Mainichi" reported yesterday.

A proposal to abandon the Nagasaki-Shanghai route, the newspaper said, was dropped after Mayor Zensuke Aoki of Kyushu port launched a vigorous campaign pointing out that such a step would seriously affect his city.

Investigations by the company, the "Mainichi" revealed, had shown that out of the 10,000 persons who travel between Shanghai and Japan every month, 70 per cent. come from eastern Japan, principally through Kobe, and the remaining 30 per cent. from western Japan, comprising Kyushu and Shikoku.

The 7,400-ton Kobe Maru, now nearing completion at the Nagasaki Dockyards of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Company, will replace the ss. Kashima Maru on the Kobe-Shanghai run in August, the newspaper said. The Kashima Maru, 10,559-ton 27-year-old veteran of two wars, will be returned to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to be placed on the Japan-Europe service.—Domei.

Five Killed in Fires During January

Five lives were lost in fires in the International Settlement during January and there were three deaths as the result of accidents at which the Fire Brigade attended after emergency calls had been received, states the Chief Officer in his report for January.

During the month 110 calls were received, 90 of which were to fires and seven to special emergency cases. The damage at fires, which the Brigade attended within the Settlement and the special rated area, was estimated at $270,461. The Brigade staff received seven injuries as the result of attending fires. During the month 720 ambulance calls were received and 723 patients were conveyed to various hospitals.

World Wide Bike Tourist Here

Hindu Travels Over Five Continents on a Bicycle; Trip Takes Nine Years

Ram Nath Biswas, travel-minded Hindu who has recently arrived in Shanghai on his way to his home in Singapore, has spent the better part of his last nine years on a bicycle, having completed a round-the-world trip in which he pedalled his way through five continents. Ram started out on his jaunt on July 7, 1931, from Singapore, and since that time has covered over 40,000 miles, using up four bicycles in the effort.

The cyclist's wanderings included an overland trip from Canton to Harbin, which he made in 1932. This huge stretch of territory was covered by bicycle, sampan, horse, train and "shank's mare." It was during this part of his itinerary that Ram lost his first bicycle; the machine was stolen from him in Mukden. He obtained another, however, and continued his pedalling through Japan, the Philippines, the East Indies, and eventually he arrived in India.

He spent almost two years in India and in the course of his travels smashed up two more bicycles. The second of these crack-ups occurred in Shillong when he became involved in an accident with a motor car. As a result of this accident his bicycle was demolished and he himself was forced to lie in a hospital for three months with a broken leg.

When he recovered he obtained his fourth bicycle—he still has it—and set off through the Khyber Pass for Afghanistan. He described the road through the pass as being "better than Nanking Road." His next step took him through Baghdad and Damascus, and eventually he made his way to Europe.

While touring Czechoslovakia in 1935 he ran into a little difficulty in the Sudeten territory. When he arrived in Czechoslovakia he had some identification cards printed in the Czech language. Upon entering the Sudeten area he presented one of these cards to an official and was astounded to see the official's face grow purple and to see the man tear up the card and throw it in his face.

A more generous native later told him to have some cards printed in German for presentation in that territory.

He toured Germany with a party of 20 English schoolboys. "One of the boys was arrested for taking a picture of a bridge," he said, "but other than that the Germans treated us quite kindly."

Ram did little cycling in the United States; he packed his bicycle across country in a Greyhound bus and proceeded overland by the rule of the thumb. "Americans call it hitch-hiking," he explained. He was eloquent in his admiration for American highways, however, and said that they were the best in the world.

The various countries which Ram has travelled include Malaya, Siam, Indo-China, China, Korea, Japan, Java, Hindustan, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Britain, the United States, and East, Central and South Africa.

Educational

Teachers and pupils of music, languages, business studies, radio, general schools, motor driving and many other subjects may meet each other to their mutual advantage through our Classified Columns.

Open
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
SHANGHAI'S LATEST AND SMARTEST RENDEZVOUS
The BRER FOX
NIGHT CLUB & RESTAURANT
Telephone 11340
FLOOR SHOW

The Rarest of the Rare!

PLAIN or CORK-TIPPED

PLAYER'S
CLIPPER
CIGARETTES

EFA-56

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1940

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @	4 3/32d.		$ 57.74
U.S. $100 @	6 1/8		$1,467.89
Francs	305		$100
Yen	29		100
Guilders	123/4		100
Rupees	23		100
Pesos	13 5/8		100
Hongkong	$273/4		100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 4 1/4d.	$ 56.47
U.S. $100 @ 7	$1,428.57
London—demand, $1=	4 1/4d.
4 months' sight credits	4 5/16d.
4 months' sight docts	4 3/8d.
6 months' sight credits	4 11/32d.
6 months' sight docts	4 13/32d.
New York—demand, $100=	US.$7
4 months' sight credits	U.S.$7 1/8
4 months' sight docts	U.S.$7 1/4

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling 4 3/32d.	U.S. $6 1/32
Hongkong/London	1/2 1/8

WEI WAH DISCOUNT

Wei Wah $1,041.00 ..... C.N.$1,000.00

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Netherlands Guilders	Buying	13 1/4	
Java Guilders	„	13 1/8	
Netherlands Guilders	Selling	12 1/8	
Java Guilders	„	12 3/4	

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

Buying	U.S.$100=$1,428.571	£1=	$56.470
Selling	U.S.$100=$1,467.889	£1=	$57.744

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER

Belgas 0.40 1/2=$1 Belgas 23.40=£1

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

It. Lire 1.37=$1 Swiss Frs. 30 3/4=$1
Tourist Lire 1.64 ..... $1

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling	Selling Rate @ 6d per		H.H.$ 1
„	Buying „ @ 6 1/32 „		H.H.$ 1
U.S.$	Selling „ @ 9 3/32 „		H.H.$100
„	Buying „ @ 10 1/32 „		H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) sellinb @ 141 per			H.H.$100
	buying @ 146 „		H.H.$100

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£	Highest 4 11/16	Lowest	4 5/8
U.S. G.$	7		6 27/32

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	SELLING		BUYING
	Cash	February	
£ T.T.	4 5/8	4 m/s. l.c.	4 11/32
G.$ T.T.	6 1/8	4 m/s. l.c.	7/8
Rs. T.T.	23 3/8	15 d/s.	23 7/8
Fcs. T.T.	309	4 m/s.	322

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	56.07	—
Bombay offtake 50 bars.		

NEW YORK/LONDON CROSS RATES

New York closing Rate for Cash	3.95 7/8
Local sellers U.S.$ for Cash	3.95 7/8
Local buyers U.S.$ for Cash	3.96 1/8

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at 4 5/8 sterling and 6 1/16 U.S.$.

The Interbank market opened with sellers for cash delivery at 4 5/32 sterling and 6 3/32 U.S.$. Rates continued steady throughout the day on speculative selling, and the market closed quiet and steady with sellers at:—

4 7/32	sterling	6 1/32	U.S.$	Cash
4 11/64	„	6 1/16	„	Feb.
4 5/32	„	6 3/32	„	Mar.
4 5/32	„	6 3/32	„	Apr.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Saigon rice per shih (176 lb.)	$50.00
Cotton yarn 20's, D.H. per bale	$832.00
Tungchow cotton ... per picul	198.00
Wheat per picul (50 kilos)	$27.50
Flour, local per bag (49lb.)	10.00
Flour, export per bag (49lb.)	15.00
	picul
Raw silk, Steamfil, Ex. B 13/15	$5,250
„ „ 20/22	5,000
„ „ 20/22 78%	5,050.

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

Feb. 19.	Bid a.m. Closing	Prices p.m. Closing	
Atoks	.19	.19	
Antamok	.16	.16	
Baguio Gold	.25	.23	
Batong Buhay	.014	.013	S
Benguet Consolidated	5.60	* —	
Big Wedge	.205	.205	
Coco Grove	.14	.14	
Consolidated Mines	.0035	.0035	S
Demonstration	.125	.125	
East Mindanao	.105	.10	S
I. X. L.	.37	.37	S
Ipo Gold	.115	.115	
Itogon	.28	.28	S
Masbate Consolidated	.105	.105	S
Mine Operations	.10	.10	
North Camarines	.105	.11	S
Paracale Gumaus	.225	.225	S
San Mauricio	.83	.83	S
Surigao Consolidated	.175	.175	S
Suyoc	.13	.13	S
Syndicate Investment	.024	.024	
United Paracale	.295	.295	
Mindanao Motherlodge	.10	.10	S

*—Over Counter.
S—Sales.

Turnover for the Morning: 46,900 Pesos.
Shares Index: (Morning Session) 76.60.
—Reuter.

January Rubber Outputs

	lb.
Alma Estates, Ltd.	57,839
Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd.	44,400
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	59,507
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	24,340
Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	10,350
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Estates, Ltd	40,663
Rubber Trust, Ltd.	169,018
Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.	35,403
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	50,100
Senawang Rubber Estates Co., (1921) Ltd.	53,000
Shanghai Malay Rubber Estates Ltd.	53,227
Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	22,433
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	20,300
Tebong Rubber Estates, Ltd.	111,526

Silver Quotations

London, Feb. 19.

There was no change seen in silver prices today compared with Saturday. Quotations were fixed at:—

	Feb. 16	Feb. 19
London spot	20 3/4d.	20 3/4d.
„ forward	20 11/16d.	20 11/16d.
„ gold	168/—	168/—

—Reuter.

Cross Rates

London/New York	U.S.$4.0350	59.478d.
New York/London	3.95 7/8	60.625d.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

A market of unprecedented strength was seen yesterday when practically all industrial issues reached new highs and in spite of extremely heavy selling on the way up, closed right at the top. The outstanding shares on the day were Shanghai Loans, Dockyards (the amalgamated share of the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Coy and The New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works Ltd.), Omnibus, Metals, Lumbers and Ewos.

Rubbers as a result of the activity in Industrials were quiet, and after a slow start showed good strength at the close.

The closing business rates for the more popular shares are given below:

I. I. Trust	25.00	Explorations	12.80
Loans	22.50	Ewos	38.00
Yangtsze Fin.	19.50	Anglo-Java	54.00
S'hai Lands	19.60	Chemor	4.80
Dockyards	33.25	Kroewoek	4.40
Wheelock	96.00	Langkat	38.75
Telephones	31.25	Tuber Trust	14.10
Trams	60.00	Senawang	3.35
Metals	25.25	Tebong	2.65
Lumber	56.25	Ziangbe	41.00

Official Averages

1940 High	Low		Today's Averages	Changes
299.28	103.32	General	290.97	+7.06
463.32	95.55	Rubbers	452.28	+5.55

Total 761,647 shares, 547 bonds.

Business Done

Central Prop. 5 1/2% Debs.			25000	90.00
Telephone 6% Debs.			15000	96.00
†9000	96.00			
Central Prop.	700	18.00	600	18.10
†100	18.20			
I. I. Trust	1000	24.75	3000	25.00
500	*25.00	500	24.75	1500	24.50
500	24.75	1000	*24.75	6000	24.50
7500	24.25	500	24.50	1000	24.75
500	24.50	2000	24.75	8000	24.50
1500	*24.50	500	24.25	500	*24.50
500	24.50	2000	24.75	500	*24.50
2000	24.75	2500	25.00	2500	*25.00
5000	24.75	500	*24.75	500	25.00
1000	24.75				
†500	24.75	500	25.00	500	24.75
2000	25.00	9500	24.75	500	*24.75
500	25.00				
S'hai Loan		2500	19.90	500	*19.80
2500	19.90	2000	20.00	500	*19.80
5000	*20.00	6000	20.00	1000	*20.25
3000	20.25	500	20.00	1500	*20.25
500	20.25	2000	20.50	2500	20.75
4500	*20.75				
†500	*20.75	2000	20.75	500	20.50
500	20.00	1000	20.75	3000	21.00
1000	22.00	2000	22.25	3000	22.50
500	22.25	3000	22.50		
Yangtsze Finance				2500	19.00
2500	*19.00	1000	19.10	1000	19.00
500	19.10	3000	19.00	1000	19.10
500	18.90	1500	19.00	500	19.10
500	19.00	500	*19.00	2500	19.10
1500	19.00	1000	*19.20	9500	19.10
500	19.00	500	19.10	500	19.00
500	18.90	500	19.00	1500	18.90
6500	19.00	1500	*19.00	500	19.10
500	19.00	2000	19.20	500	19.00
1000	19.20	1500	19.30	500	19.20
500	19.30	6000	19.40	1000	*19.40
2500	19.30	500	19.50	1500	19.40
†1000	19.20	1000	19.30	500	*19.40
1000	19.40	1000	19.30	500	*19.40
1500	19.30	500	*19.40	500	19.30
1500	19.40	4500	19.30	500	*19.30
1500	19.40	500	19.50	1000	19.5
Int. Assurance		1000	*15.70	1000	15.60
500	15.80	1000	15.70	500	15.00
500	15.70				
†500	*15.90	500	15.90		
China Realty		3500	9.90	500	*9.90
2500	9.95	1000	*9.90	3500	9.90
500	9.95	3500	9.90		
†1000	9.85	3000	9.80	1000	*9.80
500	9.75				
S'hai Land		2000	19.60	1000	19.50
5000	19.60	1500	*19.60	1000	*19.70
500	19.60	500	*19.70	3000	19.70
2500	19.80	3000	19.70	1000	19.80
1000	19.60	500	*19.70	1500	19.70
†500	19.70	1000	19.60	4500	19.70
500	*19.60	500	19.60		
Metro Land		1500	12.50	500	*12.50
1500	12.70	3000	12.90	2500	13.00
†2500	13.50	1000	*14.00	3000	14.00
S'hai Dockyards		1000	30.75	3800	30.50
700	*30.50	200	30.75	200	*30.50
2200	30.75	5100	30.50	500	30.75
100	*30.50	1500	30.75	300	31.00
1600	30.75	1700	31.00	200	30.75
1400	*31.00	800	31.00	100	30.75
400	31.00	700	31.25	1400	31.50
700	31.75	300	*32.00	100	*31.75
200	*32.00	100	*31.75	200	*32.00
2000	31.50	500	31.75	400	*32.00
200	31.75	1000	31.50	600	31.75
100	*31.50	200	31.50	300	*31.75
500	31.75	200	32.00		
†500	*32.00	1900	32.25	100	*33.00
1600	33.00	300	33.50	300	33.25
100	33.00	200	*33.25	2600	33.00
200	33.25	4600	33.25		
Wheelock		500	*95.00	100	95.50
100	96.00	400	*96.00	100	*95.50
200	*96.00	200	95.50	400	96.00
100	95.50	400	96.00	2000	*95.50
500	95.50				
†2500	*95.50	400	95.50	1000	*96.00
600	95.50	100	*95.00	900	95.50
100	*96.00				
C. G. Omnibus		600	30.75	1500	31.00
1000	*31.00	200	*31.50	1200	31.00
100	*32.00	100	32.25	2400	32.00
100	*32.00	100	32.25	100	32.00
100	32.25	500	32.00	100	32.25
100	32.50	2200	33.00		
†100	33.00	100	*32.75	100	*33.00
200	33.50	100	33.25	500	*34.00
800	33.75	500	34.00	300	*34.00
300	*33.75	400	34.00		
1100	18.80	300	*18.60	200	18.80
S'hai Gas		500	18.80	300	18.75
100	*18.70	1100	19.00	300	19.20
100	19.30	400	19.40	100	19.50
†500	19.50	800	19.80	100	19.90
600	20.00	500	20.25	300	20.50
Telephone		200	29.25	100	29.00
1200	29.25	1600	29.50	100	29.75
300	30.00				
†1400	30.00	200	30.25	200	31.50
100	*31.25	400	31.00	200	31.25
200	31.50	200	31.25		
Tram (Bearer)	£1			300	57.50
100	*57.50	100	58.00	100	57.50
900	58.00	1200	58.50	200	*59.00
2300	59.00	100	59.50		
†300	*59.50	900	59.50	100	*60.00
700	60.00	200	59.50	300	60.00
100	*60.00				
Metal		1700	23.50	600	23.75
300	24.00	700	23.75	500	24.00
100	23.75	500	*24.00	1700	24.00
200	23.75	1900	24.00	500	*24.00
300	23.75	1500	24.00	400	*24.00
100	23.75	2000	24.00	300	*24.00
100	*24.25	100	*24.00	500	24.25
200	24.00	2100	24.25		
†1900	24.50	1000	24.75	200	24.50
1500	25.00	400	25.25	600	*25.00
1400	25.25	800	25.00	500	*25.50
400	*25.25	100	25.00	2500	25.25
300	*25.25				
Kaiping		400	*62.00	400	62.00
100	63.00	100	*63.00		
†100	64.00				
Lumber		700	54.00	100	*54.00
200	54.50	1000	55.00	100	*55.00
300	*55.50				
†200	*55.50	100	55.50	700	56.00
100	*56.00	200	56.50	100	56.50
Exploration		3000	12.00	3000	*12.00
500	12.10	500	12.00	1500	12.10
2500	12.20	1000	12.40	1500	12.50
2500	12.40	500	*12.50	500	*12.40
1000	12.50	1000	*12.40	1000	12.40
1000	12.50	500	*12.50	500	12.60
1000	12.50	500	*12.60	1500	12.50
†1000	12.60	1000	12.70	500	*12.70
500	12.90	500	*12.90	500	*12.80
500	*12.90	500	12.70	1500	12.90
1000	*13.00	500	12.90	4000	13.00
1000	*13.00	500	12.90		
Power (Pref)		30	135.00	30	*135.00
100	135.50	10	136.00		
Ewo Mills (Ord)		400	36.75	200	36.5
1800	36.75	300	*36.75	100	*37.00
500	36.75	500	*37.00	600	36.75
100	*37.00	200	36.75		
†200	37.00	100	*37.00	400	37.25
100	*37.25	300	37.25	200	*37.00
1700	37.25	600	37.50	200	37.25
500	*37.50	2500	37.50	1000	*38.00
100	38.00	2000	*37.75	400	37.75
500	38.00	500	37.75	600	*38.00
2000	38.00				
China Finance		1000	1.72	14000	1.70
†5000	1.70	2000	*1.70	2000	1.70
Anglo Dutch		300	29.00	400	*29.50
100	29.50				
†100	30.00	100	*30.00	400	30.25
Anglo Java		800	*54.00	900	54.00
†700	*54.00	2100	54.00	300	54.50
Batu Anam				2000	2.60
†500	2.62½	1000	2.67½		
Bute		500	13.80	2000	13.70
500	13.80				
†500	13.90				
Chemor		2000	4.70	2000	*4.70
†2000	4.75	2000	4.80		
Cheng		10000	1.46	11000	1.45
Consolidated		2500	13.20	500	13.30
†500	13.40	500	*13.50		
Java Consolidated				1000	7.35
1000	7.30	5000	7.25		
†5000	7.30	1000	*7.25	5000	7.35
Kota				1000	8.80
†5000	8.98				
Kroewoek		4000	4.30	1000	4.25
2000	4.30	1000	4.35		
†6000	4.40				
Langkat		6200	38.00	600	*38.00
200	38.25	100	38.00	300	38.25
800	38.50	500	38.25		
†100	*38.50	300	38.50	200	*38.25
200	38.50	100	*38.50	900	38.75
200	*38.75				
Padang				1000	4.80
†1000	4.85				
Permata		2000	2.65	2000	2.70
4000	2.80	2000	2.85	4000	2.90
1000	2.95	4000	3.00	1000	2.95
†1000	2.90				
Repah		1000	2.40	4000	*2.40
1000	*2.37½	7000	2.40	1000	2.37½
2000	2.35	1000	2.37½	3000	*2.40
2000	2.40				
†2000	2.37½	4000	2.40	1000	*2.40
2000	2.37½				
Rubber Trust		500	14.00	1000	*14.00
500	13.90	3500	14.00	1000	14.10
†500	14.10	2000	*14.00	3500	14.10
500	*14.20	2500	14.10	500	14.20
Samagaga				1000	2.95
†4000	2.95	1000	3.00		
Semambu		1000	2.75	1000	2.77½
3000	2.80				
†1000	2.85				
Senawang		2000	3.35	2000	*3.32½
2000	3.32½	1000	3.30	2000	*3.35
†2000	3.30	1000	3.37½	5000	3.35
Kelantan		1000	*1.58	3000	1.58
1000	1.56	2000	1.60	3000	1.58
1000	1.60	2000	1.58		
†2000	1.58	4000	1.60		
Pahang		1000	*8.80	1000	8.90
†2000	8.90				
Seremban		4000	4.40	1000	4.45
2000	4.50				
Sungala				500	*13.00
†1000	13.50				
Tanah Merah				5000	5.60
†1000	*5.60	3000	5.65		
Tebong		1000	2.62½	16000	2.60
†1000	2.60	3000	2.62½	3000	2.65
1000	2.62½	1000	2.65	1000	2.62½
2000	*2.65	5000	2.65		
S. W. W. "C"				100	*44.00
†100	*45.00				
Ziangbe		†200	40.75	500	40.50
200	40.75	100	41.00		
Kedah				†500	17.10
S'hai Cotton				†50	175.00
Power 5 1/2% Debs.				†5000	88.25

ODD LOTS

Exploration	100	12.60	100	12.30
†200	13.00	60	12.60	200	13.00
S'hai Land		120	19.50	300	19.70
300	19.60	100	19.90	180	19.70
S'hai Loan				200	20.25
China Realty		247	9.75	246	10.00
381	9.70	200	9.85		
I. I. Trust		400	24.75	200	25.00
Tram (Bearer)	£1			60	57.00
Rubber Trust		200	13.80	334	13.90
Yangtsze Finance				200	18.80
†100	19.10				
Repah				403	2.35
Semambu				328	2.72½
Kroewoek				500	4.20
Permata				100	2.97½
S. M. C. 5%				700	74.50
Bus.				24	30.75
Lumber				43	54.50
Gas				78	18.60
†20	19.70				
Ewo				25	36.50
Wheelock				10	*95.00
Dockyards				13	*31.00
T. Merah				100	5.70
Kota				†15	*8.80
Int. Assurance				†31	15.80
Consolidated		†52	13.30	100	13.50
Kedah				†21	17.00
S. W. W. "A" £20				†6	*10.50

*—Direct Business.
†—Afternoon Business.

Survey of Japan's Industries

War-Industries Decline; General Rise in the Profits of Exports

Tokyo, (Air-mail)

A decline in the business results of war-time industries, combined with a general rise in the profits of export industries are two notable features in an extensive statistical survey made by the "Asahi Shimbun"'s Economic Bureau, concerning the conditions of 54 major Japanese industrial companies and 39 subsidiary companies during 1939.

The above-mentioned trend is especially noticeable in the second part of 1939, it is said. The decline in business results of war-time industries is attributed by the Asahi to the strengthened control by the government of the price of finished products, and to the rising cost of raw materials. Limitations imposed on the increase of capitalization for the expansion of old firms and the creation of new ones are also said to be responsible for the situation.

The progress of export industries was attributed to the success of governmental efforts in that direction.

Increased Profits

Industry, taken as whole, is reported to have increased its profits during the first half of 1939 by about 19 per cent. as compared to the preceding year, but the second half of 1939 showed a sudden slowing up of that progress, as profits at the end of 1939 showed an increase of only 1 per cent. over what they were six months before.

A survey by branches of industry showed that in the 54 major industries, the profits increased for cotton spinning, foodstuffs, and coal industries, while they declined in miscellaneous fibrous industries, chemical industries, mining and smelting. Shipbuilding and machine tools remained unchanged. Oil registered a slight loss.

In connection with the profits of the cotton-spinning firms, it is noted that larger companies increased their profits due to the expansion of profits from the mills located in China, while second and third class firms steadily declined.

An increase in the profits of department stores by 23.6 per cent. in the second half of 1939 was taken by the Asahi as an indication of an expansion of buying power of the public due to the growing volume of monetary circulation.

Increased Capital

The firms which increased their capital in 1939 were chiefly: shipbuilding and machines, mining and smelting, chemicals and cotton spinning. Increase of the capital of cotton-spinning firms was due chiefly to the absorbtion of rayon firms, while the rise in the capital of the shipping category was attributed to the calling in of unpaid capital by the O.S.K.—Havas.

Japanese-Korean Trade Impasse

Tokyo, Feb. 18.

The Government-General of Korea, which has shipped 200,000 koku of rice (one koku is about 5 bushels) to Japan proper since November 1, in return for wheat and barley in order to meet Japan's rice scarcity, is holding up further shipments, says the "Chugai Shogyo," because Japan proper has thus far not shipped any wheat and barley.

The paper understands in fact, that Korea will send no more of the 1,500,000 koku of rice to be shipped here this year until Japan proper begins to live up to its side of the bargain.

Faced with this dilemma, says the "Chugai Shogyo," the government is now making preparations for the purchase of cereals in Japan proper in order that they may be sent to Korea in the hope that this will induce the Government-General to resume its delayed rice shipments.—Havas.

More Exports Prices Better

November Returns Show Great Recovery of Foreign Trade Values; Delayed Shipments

London, By Mail.

ONE conclusion can be safely drawn from the great recovery of foreign trade values reported for November: the obstacles to the execution of contracts thrown up in the first two months of the war by both external and domestic events have been largely overcome. Imports are coming in freely and outward shipments are gathering volume, states the "Manchester" Guardian.

Imports in November were valued at £83,988,000, compared with £77,974,000 in November of last year. Export proceeds were £37,360,000, compared with £24,623,000 the month before and £42,823,000 year earlier. Judged separately the November accounts seem to justify Mr. Stanley's recent claim that exports were nearly back to normal. Further comment, however, must be made more cautiously.

Licensing Delays

There is little doubt that many shipments were made in November which but for delays imposed by the licensing system, the time-lag in organizing convoys, and so on, would have gone out in the previous two months. To some extent, therefore, the past three months, or at least the past two, should really be regarded as a single period. The comparison with last year would then be far less reassuring. At any rate no complacency is permissible until it becomes clearer what new orders the export trades have in hand.

Money Figures

Since the Board of Trade now issues only money figures and omits quantities, it is impossible to judge how far the increases shown are accounted for by higher prices. On the import side some of the greatest changes have, in fact, occurred in commodities that have become much dearer in terms of sterling, such as cereals and raw cotton. No doubt, the proceeds of exports are also in many cases swollen by increased prices. If export prices had on an average been raised in line with the depreciation of the pound the accounts would look much smaller in regard both to the quantities shipped and the quantities bought with the aggregate proceeds of exports.

Tobacco Imports Down

From the attached table of selected items it will be seen that in terms of sterling costs somewhat more grain and flour, meat and dairy produce, iron and steel, base metals, and rubber was taken in. The most substantial increases are recorded in cocoa, much of which was resold abroad; in raw cotton, which cost three times as much as imports last year; in iron and steel, and in oils, fats, and resins. Tobacco imports were sharply cut down and less timber was taken.

Cotton Expansion

Among exports the most conspicuous expansion has been in cotton yarns and manufactures which fetched more than they did in November of last year. The same is true of woollen goods. Shipments of cocoa, coal, and chemicals were also larger in money values than they were last year, and, compared with October, more iron and steel products, machinery, and vehicles were shipped abroad.

Imports

FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO

(£000,000)

	Nov., 1939	Oct., 1939	Nov., 1938
Grain and flour	3.9	2.9	5.8
Meat	8.6	6.2	6.9
Dairy produce	5.9	5.2	6.9
Cocoa, etc.	6.3	2.7	4.3
Tobacco	0.8	1.6	2.9
RAW MATERIALS			
Iron ore and scrap	0.9	0.8	0.3
Metal ores	2.2	1.4	1.1
Timber	2.2	2.4	4.1
Raw cotton	6.5	3.8	2.3
Raw wool	1.3	1.0	3.2
Rubber	1.5	1.0	0.7
MANUFACTURES			
Iron and steel	2.2	1.1	0.5
Base metals	3.0	2.6	3.2
Machinery	1.9	2.1	1.9
Oils, fats, etc.	5.3	3.2	3.6
Vehicles (including aircraft	1.7	0.2	0.4

Exports

(£000,000.)

	Nov., 1939	Oct., 1939	Nov., 1938
Cocoa, etc.	2.1	1.3	1.5
Coal	3.8	3.2	3.4
Iron and steel	2.2	1.9	3.7
Machinery	3.3	2.1	5.1
Cotton yarns and manufactures	4.9	3.0	4.2
Woollen yarn and manufactures	2.4	1.4	2.1
Chemicals, etc.	2.2	1.1	2.0
Vehicles, etc.	2.6	1.4	4.3

Trade with Latin America

Practical comment on the export prospect was made on December 19, by Lord Wardington at the meeting of the Bank of London and South America. Latin America provided one of the largest markets for German goods, and the stoppage of that trade should give great opportunities to British exporters. Argentina and Uruguay sell the bulk of their farm produce to England and have purchased more here than in any other country. But on the strength of compensation agreements Germany up to the war had been supplying twice as much as Britain to Brazil, Chile, and Peru. No doubt the import and exchange restrictions in force in these countries proved a suitable foundation for the German system of barter trade.

Purchasing Power

The restrictions are now being relaxed, and in the event of a long war the purchasing power of the South American countries should increase through the greater demand and higher prices for primary commodities. If so, exchange restrictions might prove unnecessary. Already the value of the large British investments in those States has increased, and in time there might be a recovery in the income derived from them and an unfreezing of commercial debts. But for that it is necessary to increase British trade with Latin America in both directions. Considering the strong competition to be expected from the United States, a determined export drive is needed to convert opportunities into gain.

Big German Cities Face Bankruptcy

Tax Loss Through Trade Stoppage; Closing Down Non-Essential Business

The wholesale closing down of "non-essential" industries in Germany is proving disastrous to the civic finances of many large municipalities. These derive a substantial part of their revenue from an income-tax on local industry, states the "Daily Telegraph."

Cities which depend on the textile, shipping and leather industries are faced with bankruptcy, for these are the industries which have been most severely hit by the war. Even where factories and businesses have not closed down, their taxable income has been drastically reduced by rationing of their raw materials.

A widespread demand for State subvention of hard-hit municipalities is voiced by the "Koelnischer Zeitung." It points out that the local burdens of the war are at present being unevenly borne, because particular industries are grouped in certain areas. Centres of the non-essential manufactures, therefore, suffer disproportionately.

"Naturally," adds the Cologne paper, any help from the Reich will be conditional on the municipality having exhausted every possibility of making ends meet. Above all, all public service and expenditure not essential to the conduct of the war must be stopped.

Crime and Punishment

The following crimes and punishments were reported from Germany during the week-end:

For stealing sandbags valued at 5s during the black-out—death;
Robbery during the black-out, 2 persons—death;
Attack on a woman—death;
Setting fire to barns and crops, 2 persons—death;
Listening to foreign radio—4 years' imprisonment;
Asking too much for the sale of horses—three fines of £660, £415 and £250.

The horse dealers were stated to "have taken gross advantage of the present shortage of horses to enrich themselves excessively."

Oversea Internees

Nazi newspapers are trying to make capital out of the alleged bad treatment of Germans in the British Dominions and Colonies. The "Koelnischer Zeitung" declares that "in many cases the British authorities have confiscated the private property of Germans, not to safeguard it, but to auction it forthwith at 'give-away prices."

Unfortunately for the credibility of this statement, the "Kolonialpost" gives an

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HEIAN MARU ..... Mar. 16
HIKAWA MARU ..... Mar. 27

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via Los Angeles and Panama
AZUMA MARU ..... Mar. 13
AKAGI MARU ..... Apr. 5

Japan-Australia Line
via Hongkong and Manila
From Nagasaki
SUWA MARU ..... Feb. 25
ATUTA MARU ..... Mar. 25

For Hongkong
TATUTA MARU ..... Feb. 25

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*HAKUSAN MARU .... Mar. 21
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TUSIMA MARU .... Mar. 1

Japan-Madras Line
Singapore, Tuticorin, Pondicherry and Madras
GENOA MARU ..... Feb. 23

Orient-South America Line
via San Francisco from Yokohama
RAKUYO MARU .... Mar. 11

For Japan
HARUNA MARU ..... Feb. 27

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Heavy luggage must be sent to Messrs. Marden & Co., Ltd., Race Course Market Godown, Corner of Myburgh and Burkill Roads, where it will be accepted during office hours, from February 23 to February 24 at noon the latest.
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ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Feb. 23	Feb. 25 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Feb. 26	Feb. 28 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Feb. 29	Mar. 2 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Mar. 2	Mar. 4 at 9 a.m.

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ss. HAKKA MARU ..... Feb. 18

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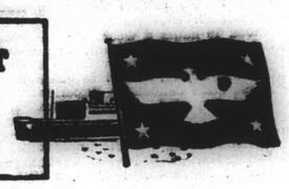

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MEXICO MARU ..... Feb. 23
TAKAO MARU ..... Mar. 8
Keelung Sailings
For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
SAIGON MARU ..... Apr. 3
Kobe Sailings
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*SYDNEY MARU ..... Feb. 29
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TOA MARU ..... Mar. 1

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	From Hongkong	April 4, 1940

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All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedute the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From GENOA			From SINGAPORE		
C. B'camano	26/1	22/2	C. B'camano	15/2	22/2
Marin Sanudo	29/12	12/3	Ruys	17/2	24/2
From TRIESTE			**From SOERABAYA**		
C. Rosso	9/2	7/3	Tjinegara	9/2	26/2
Monte Piana	20/1	9/3	**From MANILA**		
Carignano	15/1	22/4	P. Pierce	19/2	27/2
From PORT SAID			Tjinegara	18/2	26/2
C. Rosso	13/2	7/3	**From HONGKONG**		
			See "China Ports" below		

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK			From PORTLAND		
Sorholt	30/12	21/2	Canton	27/1	4/3
Sophocles	24/12	22/2	**From HONOLULU**		
Ivaran	—	25/2	P. Coolidge	14/2	2/3
Laura Maersk	10/1	25/2	Kamakura	19/2	9/3
N. Maersk	24/1	11/3	**From YOKOHAMA**		
S. Navigator	—	12/3	Tatuta M.	20/2	24/2
P. Maersk	9/2	25/3	Laura Maersk	20/2	25/2
From PANAMA			**From KOBE**		
P. Maersk	19/2	25/3	Sophocles	11/2	22/2
From LOS ANGELES			**From NAGASAKI**		
Sorholt	18/1	21/2	Shanghai M.	21/2	22/2
Tatuta M.	15/1	24/2	**From KEELUNG**		
P. Coolidge	5/2	2/3	Hukuken M.	24/2	26/2
Kamakura M.	12/2	9/3			
N. Maersk	15/2	11/3			
From SEATTLE					
Satartia	—	22/2			
Coldbrook	15/2	7/3			

AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

From CAPETOWN			From DURBAN		
Ruys	17/1	24/2	Boissevain	20/2	23/3
Boissevain	14/2	23/3			

CHINA PORTS

From DAIREN		
Hoten M.	19/2	21/2

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Tuesday, February 20, 1940 (13th day of 1st moon)	SICCAWEI Feb. 18 16.00	Feb. 18 21.00	Feb. 19 4.00	Feb. 19 9.00
Barometer inches	30.24	30.25	30.19	30.22
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.13	—0.16	—0.17	—0.16
at 32 F. (" 12 hrs.)	—0.12	—0.11	—0.05	—0.03
Wind (direction)	ESE	ESE	SE	ESE
" (miles per hour)	18.7	13.7	6.8	5.0
Temperature (Fahr.)	50.2°	46.6°	46.2°	48.2°
Humidity %	72	93	100	98
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	10
Rainfall inches	—	0.01	0.01	0.00

Siccawei Abridged Report February 18	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.31	—0.07	30.26
Temp. Min. 37.°0 Max. 58.°3	47.°7	—1.°8	40.°1
Total rainfall January to 1 midnight before last (inches)	4.66	0.02	3.40

Time and Tide	20/2	21/2	22/2	23/2	24/2
Sun rises at Shanghai	6.32	6.31	6.30	6.29	6.28
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.45	17.46	17.47	17.48	17.48
Moon rises at Shanghai	14.25	15.30	16.38	17.47	18.56
Moon sets at Shanghai	3.27	4.19	5.09	5.56	6.40
Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18	7.10	8.26	9.34	10.30	11.13
Ebb, makes Shai. 6 to 18	13.24	14.06	14.50	15.30	16.15
H.W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18	9.59	10.52	11.34	12.21	12.55
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	8.10	8.88	7.59	8.42	9.8$_0$

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ss. SATARTIA	Sailed	Feb. 22/24	Feb. 27	Mar. 2/10
ss. COLDBROOK	Feb. 15	Mar. 7/9	Mar. 12	Mar. 16/24
ss. CAPILLO	Feb. 29	Mar. 21/23	Mar. 26	Mar. 30/Apr. 7

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Husimi Maru	7/3	Ivaran	27/2
Hakusan Maru	21/3	Torrens	28/2
For GENOA		A. Maersk	2/3
C. B'camano	25/2	Sophocles	12/3
Marin Sanudo	18/3	Azuma Maru	13/3
For TRIESTE		Tosan Maru	24/3
Monte Piana	12/3	**For SAN FRANCISCO**	
For BOMBAY		P. Pierce	28/2
Lima Maru	24/2	Tatuta Maru	2/3
Tusima Maru	1/3	Canton	8/3
For CAPETOWN		P. Coolidge	15/3
Ruys	27/2	Kamakura Maru	16/3
Boissevain	25/3	**For SEATTLE**	
For JAVA		Satartia	24/2
Tjisadane	22/2	Coldbrook	9/3
Tjinegara	29/2	**For YOKOHAMA**	
For SINGAPORE		Haruna Maru	27/2
Genoa Maru	23/2	**For KOBE**	
For HONGKONG		Taiyo Maru	22/2
Tatuta Maru	25/2	Kasima Maru	8/3
Kamakura Maru	10/3	**For NAGASAKI**	
For MANILA		Shanghai Maru	23/2
P. Garfield	20/2	Shanghai Maru	28/2
Sophocles	23/2	**For DAIREN**	
Laura Maersk	26/2	Dairen Maru	20/2
P. Coolidge	3/3	Hoten Maru	23/2
N. Maersk	13/3	Tsingtao Maru	25/2
Sophocles	15/3	Dairen Maru	26/2
		Hoten Maru	2/3
		Tsingtao Maru	4/3

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JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to NORTH CHINA PORTS.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

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TJISADANE Feb. 22. AMOY, HONGKONG, MUNTOK and JAVA PORTS.—The J.C.J.L. m.s. Tjisadane sails from Shanghai on Thursday, February 22, taking cargo to Hongkong, Muntok and Java Ports. Excellent passenger accommodation. Through tickets issued to European and Australian Ports. For particulars apply to the Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Tel. 16247 (4 Lines). 21-2

AMERICA

TORRENS Feb. 28. For LOS ANGELES and NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.—Barber-Wilhelmsen Line motor vessel Torrens sails from Shanghai on February 28, accepting cargo for all Overland Points, Dodwell and Company, Limited. Agents, 17 Canton Road. Tel. 11366. 26-2

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

RUYS Feb. 27. FOR MAURITIUS, REUNION, TAMATAVE, LOURENCO MARQUES, DURBAN, CAPETOWN, MOSSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, ZANZIBAR and MOMBASA via HONGKONG, MANILA, SAIGON, BANGKOK (Koh-Si-Chang) SINGAPORE and BATAVIA.—The K.P.M. Line ms. Ruys sails from Holt's Wharf, Pootung on Tuesday, February 27. Cargo accepted for all ports in South & East Africa, also East Coast of South America. For passage and freight apply to the Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V. Agents, K.P.M. Line, Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Tel. Nos. 16247 (4 Lines). 27-2

POST OFFICE NOTICES

The following times apply to the Head Post Office, Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

TUESDAY, February 20.		Reg.	Ord.
Tsingtao and Dairen		*20.00	7.15
Formosa via Keelung		*20.00	7.30
U.S.S.R. and Europe via Siberia		*20.00	8.00
Chefoo and Tientsin		8.30	9.00
Tinghai and Shenkiamen via Tinghai		9.30	10.00
Ninghsien etc. via Chinhai		10.30	11.00
Chefoo and Tientsin		10.30	11.00
Aust. N.Z. Manila S.S. Ceylon India		13.00	14.15
Hongkong and Canton		13.45	14.15
Indo-China (Z) via Haiphong	A	—	—
Hongkong and Haiphong		19.30	20.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao		18.30	19.00
WEDNESDAY, February 21.			
Amoy and Swatow	x	*20.00	7.15
Hongkong and Haiphong		*20.00	8.00
Japan via Kobe		16.00	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao		18.30	19.00
THURSDAY, February 22.			
Aust. N.Z. Indo-China and Java Ports		8.15	9.00
Amoy Hongkong and Canton		8.30	9.00
Nantung		14.30	15.00

* The night before.
A Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 20th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.
Next parcel mail for U.S.A. closes on February 27.

Air Mails

Imperial Airways Service per steamer on February 22, 8.15 a.m. for registered and at 9 a.m. for ordinary due London on March 6.
Pan American Airways Service per steamer on February 24, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary due San Francisco on March 5.
Air France per steamer on February 24, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary.
Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Batavia-Naples) per steamer to Hongkong.
Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Hongkong.
Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service: daily at 8 p.m.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 9.45 a.m. and 12.00 at Yuhang Road Sub-Office at 9.15 a.m. and 11.30 a.m.
Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow for Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.
Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.
Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tatung, Kalgan, Shanhaikwan, Tsingtao, Tungshan, Shihkiachwang, Chengte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hwa Air Transport Co. daily at 9.30 p.m.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Hangchow 11.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
North Pinghan and Lunghai Line (Chenghsien and east thereof) 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Wuhu Tatung, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe via Siberia are despatched on every Tuesday and Friday per trains via Nanking and Tientsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains.

Ocean Mails for Europe and America.

Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—
Per steamer via Suez, Feb. 24, due L'don, Mar. 27.
Per steamer via Suez, Feb. 27, due L'don April 2.
Per steamer via Pacific, Feb. 27, due L'don April 2.

Going Home?

Remember to advise us of your home address to substitute the *North-China Herald* for the *North-China Daily News*. Including postage $18 per quarter to any address in Europe or America. Telephone 11055 (Circulation).

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Taiko M. 8	Hsinkong	T.K.K.
Murasaki M.	River Ports	Y.K.K.
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Dah Hsing
Chingning M.	Tsungming	T.K.K.
Karsten	T'lungkong	Chin Dah
Lipari	T'lungkong	Don Shing
Dairen M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Talien	Tsungming	Wan Woo
Chekiang M.	Tsungming	T.K.K.
Tjisadane	Hongkong	J.C.J.L.
Pres. Garfield	Japan	A.P.L.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Mokihana	Am.	Isthmian
Chekiang M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Haikong	Ger.	G.M.C.
E. Carlotto	Ital.	—
Shanghai M.	Jap.	T.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Guam	Am.	Gbt.	U.S.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	R.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.

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of Copenhagen

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Next sailing loading at Shanghai Beginning of March, 1940
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TOA K. K.

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	Arrival	Departure
SHANGHAI MARU	Feb. 22 (Wayside Wharf)	Feb. 23 at 9 a.m. (Wayside Wharf)
SHANGHAI MARU	Feb. 27	Feb. 28 at 9 a.m.

Kobe Express Service

TAIYO MARU	Feb. 19 (Wayside Wharf)	Feb. 22 at 6 a.m. (Wayside Wharf)

(Passengers are cordially requested to go on board between 7 and 11 p.m. of the 21st)

KASIMA MARU	Mar. 1 (Wayside Wharf)	Mar. 8 (Wayside Wharf)

For passage apply to the ticket office of Toa Kaiun Kaisya at Astor House Hotel. Telephone 15297, 12350, 12359

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In the Russian Colony

By "Strov"

Grand Duke Vladimir Kirillovitch, head of the Romanoff Dynasty and Keeper of the Russian Throne, has issued a manifesto in connection with the Soviet invasion of Finland. "The Soviet advance on the peaceful Finnish people," he states, "is inexcusable. Its invasion the Soviet government accompanies by acts of barbarism against the civilian population, and by this heaps upon itself the disgust of the whole world. This international power is inhuman even to its own troops, and sends them forcefully to war, hungry and ill-clad. The Russian people do not desire a war with Finland. They do not desire Finland's capitulation. The coming Imperial Russia will always respect its independence. The Soviet government, which spells peril to the peoples of Europe, sheds blood in the name of world revolution. But this innocent blood will eventually cause its ruin. The hour of God's judgment against a Godless regime has struck. I believe that this year Russians scattered over the world, will be able to take part in the liberation of their homeland."

The soaring prices of food and coal form the subject of continuous conversation, alarms and worries among the majority of local Russians. Salaries are not being increased, and prices rise and rise. It is, of course, possible to reduce the use of coal to the minimum and sit shivering in unheated rooms; Russians learned to sit in unheated rooms in the years 1918 and 1919, when their country was rifted by civil war, and when those famed scientists, writers and ex-millionaires who had not been arrested stood in long breadlines or tramped through the whole city to chop wood. It is possible to do without beefsteaks or cutlets, but Russians cannot deny themselves *borsch* and *schi*, and even soup meat will soon cost $1 a pound. Russians must be less critical in their purchase of meat and be content with buying meat of an inferior but cheaper quality. An increase in the number of stomach diseases has already come as the wages of bad food. Several people have been sent to hospital. The question of civic self-help is being discussed in the Russian press. Russians have had quite a bit of experience in forming industrial cooperatives and cooperative stores, where goods can be bought wholesale and first hand. But the difficulty is the lack of capital, which makes it impossible to rent premises at their present price and send experienced men to buy up provisions in the interior. Should aid in this respect be given by the Municipal authorities, it would be extremely helpful. Cold rooms have bred an increasing number of sick-necesses due to colds, predominantly among children.

No More Ponies

The decision of Manchoukuo authorities not to allow any more Mongolian ponies to be sent out of the country has had an adverse reaction on the work of a number of Russians who, for many years, have shipped griffin ponies to Shanghai. These ponies are trained in Hailar, where for many years Russian Cossacks and Mongolians have been occupied in breeding race ponies. People concerned are taking steps to solve this problem in one way or another.

A general monthly meeting of the Russian Medical Society was held in the premises of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity Hospital on February 16. Dr. N.D. Molchanoff gave a report on the interesting case of "Sprue," after which new members were elected. Prof. S. M. Shirokogorov, who died in Peking recently, spent his last years in preparing a large work called "Ethnology," which he started to write in 1936. Today this work takes the form of a manuscript of two tomes, divided into 35 chapters. This book contains an original classification of sciences concerning Man. Prof. Shirokogoroff first published his system in his treatise: "Psychometric Complex among the Tungus." Just before his death, Prof. Shirokoogorov prepared three essays for publication: "The Harmony of Vowels" and the "Harmony of Consonants" in the Tungus Language," "The Tunguss Literary Language," and "Ethnological Research in China."

Russians must renew their passports in March and February. After registration with the Emigrants' Committee, Russians must themselves apply for their passports in the Passport Bureau of the Police of the Chinese Municipality. Previously this office was located in 92 Jessfield Road, but as from February 3 it was transferred to 940 Dixwell Road. It is open at regular office hours. The quickest way to get there is by a Japanese bus from the Broadway Mansions, towards Woosung Road, getting off just after Urga Road. The fare is 10 cents in Japanese military notes or 20 cents Chinese currency.

No News of Russian's Fate

The Musketeers' Union, a youths' organization which was founded in Harbin and later spread to Tientsin and Shanghai, recently celebrated its 16th anniversary. The organization is of a nationalistic character, is implacably opposed to bolshevism and prepares youth for service in Russia. It gives a great deal of attention towards the physical condition of its members. Mr. V. Stupin is the head of the local branch.

On February 9 two years passed since Mr. D. I. Gustoff, well known local social worker and editor of the monthly political journal "Parus" (The Sail), was deported from Shanghai. He was arrested in his home at 4 o'clock in the morning, placed on the "Ano Vati" and sent to the port of Wenchow. From a Chinese jail in that city Mr. Gustoff managed to send word to his wife and children in Shanghai, asking them to send him his passport and a recommendation of good character from prominent members of the Russian colony. These papers were sent with the signatures of Archbishop Victor, Mr. Charles Metzler and Commander N. G. Fomin. Subsequent information had it that Mr. Gustoff was transferred to Hankow and placed in a Wuhan jail, but after the retreat of Chinese armies traces of his fate and whereabouts were lost. According to one set of data he was shot with several other Russian emigres; according to another, he was sent to the U.S.S.R. High French authorities helped in the search, but hitherto all efforts have met with failure.

Among the men called for war duty in Europe are a great number of Russian emigres. Many families have lost fathers and brothers, who formed the sole mainstay of their homesteads. Also, many Russian conscripts are men without anyone in the world to take care of them. Anyone who has been at the front knows how valuable every little attention is to a soldier living in a trench. Newspapers and private letters arriving from Europe show that the governments and the peoples of belligerent nations are giving their attention towards helping their own sons. Civic help is also given widely to the so-called "new refugees" like Poles, Czechs, and Finns. Russian emigres are on the whole left very much to themselves. The Union of men once serving in the Russian Army and Navy, headed by Gen. Kirill Walter, has issued an appeal to help Russian emigres mobilized in Europe, and to help their families. Funds collected are sent to Grand Duke Vladimir Kirillovitch.

Russians and Finland

In connection with the war in Finland, Russian newspapers from Europe say that a great number of Russian emigres have enlisted as volunteers in the Finnish Army. As regards Shanghai, passage out of this city through America or via Suez for those who would like to join up is made difficult by the absence of sufficient money. Information available at present reveals that no offers have been made on the part of Finland or countries aiding Finland. Furthermore, it must be remembered that hundreds of Russian youths in Harbin, Tientsin and Shanghai are already mobilized. In this city there is the Russian Regiment of the S.V.C. and the auxiliary force with the French Municipal Police.

A liturgy service in the Chinese language was held on Chinese New Year Day in the Russian Cathedral, attended by a great number of Orthodox Chinese. The service was conducted by Bishop John and the Rev. Nicolai Lee, while the choir was directed by the Rev. Ilia Wen. The choir was composed of Chinese, who were formerly members of the choir of Metropolitan Innokenty. Archbishop Nestor arrived here from Harbin on February 13, and was met by representatives of the clergy and the colony. On February 10 Bishop Juvenalius, Prior of the St. Nicholas Military Church celebrated five years of his tenure of the post of Bishop.

Mr. I. K. Artemieff, former Prime Minister of the Vladivostok Provisional Government, published his interesting memoirs on the "Exploits of the Revolution in the Far East." The book is studded with facts that have either been forgotten by the general public or have hitherto remained undisclosed. Although Mr. Artemieff has attained the venerable age of 82 years he has retained his prodigious energy and excellent health. His book has attracted a great deal of attention.

Mr. M. P. Gidulian, who is well-known in Harbin where he operated the city's leading restaurant for 20 years and ran the kitchens of the Railway Club in Harbin and in the neighbouring summer resort of Chialantun, arrived here from Peiping recently. At one time he also operated the dining cars on express trains of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Mr. Gidulian acquired his reputation of restaurateur extraordinary not only through his work in the Far East, but also through his culinary work before the Revolution.

An Engagement

The engagement has been announced of Miss M. Tarasova, of the Russian Ballet, and Mr. Norman Terner. A reception was held at the residence of the former's mother, attended by relatives and friends. The wedding is scheduled for the end of this month, after which Miss Tarasova will leave the footlights.

According to ancient Russian custom, the consecration of the waters of the Sungari River was held in Harbin on John the Baptist's Day. This custom makes many plunge themselves in the icy waters, through a hole cut out in the ice. This year general surprise was caused by an old woman, who insisted that she be let down in the water by the arms, and taken out the same way. The old woman said that she was suffering from rheumatism, caused by her extreme age, in a degree so advanced that her fingers were bent stiff. She said that after being immersed in the holy water she would be completely cured. The Japanese took an intense interest in this curious activity of the Russians; Japanese photographers hovered around with their cameras, and Japanese doctors were busy measuring blood pressure directly before and after an immersion.

A Russian in Singapore

Mr. V. A. Zasipkin, well-known local artist, who has spent the last two years in Singapore, writes that he recently finished the interior decoration of a huge building called the "Cathay," which will house a cinema, a night-club and a restaurant. Work on this project has been proceeding for the last two years. Mr. Zasipkin says he is delighted with life in Singapore, and misses only the Russian winter. At present he is preparing an exhibition of his portraits and other paintings.

Local Russian Jews have organized their own First Aid department. The charitable organization which directs this work and which calls on all Jews to give their aid, not only sends doctors in cases of urgency, but also dispenses free medicine to the poor. In the near future Mr. P. S. Grigorieff, Vice President of the Russian Chamber of Commerce, will leave for Europe, via Suez, on a business trip for his firm. He will make his first stop in Italy, will visit France and England and will then proceed to the United States. Mr. Grigorieff plans to be back in Shanghai early in autumn.

Letters from Canada state that an urgent need for six more Russian priests is being felt among Russians in that country. Several priests have already been sent from Shanghai and Harbin to Australia, Canada and even the United States, while others have been sent from this city and from Peiping to Hongkong and the Philippines. During his stay in Shanghai Mr. G. Parachivesko, Rumanian Minister in Japan, visited the Russian Cathedral. Bishop John expressed the hope of longevity for the Rumanian King and the Heir Apparent, Prince Michael. The Rumanian Minister then visited Bishop John in the latter's premises, and conversed with him on the Orthodox Church of Rumania and on the newly appointed Patriarch Nicodemus, who is a graduate of the Theological Academy of Kiev.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED accountant capable taking full control of books. State experience, salary required and full particulars to Box 1515, NCDN. -2920

WANTED an American to travel in interior safe areas, salary $800 per month plus traveling expenses. Address Box 1528, NCDN. 10929

WANTED first-class photographer for leading foreign studio, reply in own handwriting, stating experience and copy of references. Please address to Box 1501, NCDN. -2893

WANTED by haberdashery store, saleslady speaking fluent Russian and English. Some experience essential. Apply to Ideal, 835 Avenue Joffre. -2888

WANTED, salesmen, salesgirls. Salary and commission. Josepho Studios, 61 Nanking Road, first floor and 937 Avenue Joffre. Apply from 9-12 and 2-5 p.m. 10925

ENGLISH nurse wanted for Hongkong, two children aged three years and one year. Address Box 1520, NCDN. 10921

CHINESE firm wants Chinese lady or gentleman to handle correspondence. Perfect English and experience of typewriting essential. Starting salary low but good prospects to honest hard-worker guaranteed. Replies with copies of references, if possible, to Box 1482, NCDN. -2850

WANTED by technical firm, young Lester Institute graduate, Chinese, to take up training in Europe for two years. Box 1493, NCDN. -2878

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A nine months correspondence course in bookkeeping is more effective than several years of class tuition. Elementary and advanced courses. Easy payments in Shanghai dollars. Text books free. British School of Accountancy, 264 Kiangse Road, telephone 14967. Principal J. Webster Watts (Chartered Accountant). -1078

BRITISH firm requires foreign radio/electrical engineer with sales experience, for up country position. Box 1338, NCDN. 10939

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of five dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $0.80.

YOUNG, energetic mechanical engineer, speaks English, French, German, a few years China experience, open for engagement. Address Box 1517, NCDN. -2922

OFFICE girl seeks employment as stenographer, after 5 p.m. Address Box 1505, NCDN. -2901

10-PIECE orchestra. Tango, Hawaiian, Chinese, open for engagement. Apply Mr. Alex, telephone 74850. Post Office Box 833. -2909

LADY-stenographer, many years' experience, accurate and reliable worker, seeks immediate position. Salary moderate. Box 1507, NCDN. -2903

URGENTLY need any suitable position. Russian, 29, college-educated, intelligent, energetic, steady habits. Experienced labour supervisor, clerk, counter-salesman, godown-keeper, driver. Excellent recommendations, connections. Address Box 1504, NCDN. -2899

YOUNG lady, perfect English, French, German, seeks position with children, for mornings. Some experience. Box 1357, NCDN. -2892

YOUNG lady, experienced stengrapher-secretary, hard, willing worker, seeks position. Excellent references. Salary $300. Box 1508, NCDN. -2903

POLISH lady, speaking good Russian, with good knowledge of English and French, capable milliner, talented pianist, good cook, seeks any respectable position. Preferably as housekeeper or lady's companion. Telephone 73944, room 4. -2859

YOUNG hairdresser, experienced all branches of his profession, good English, open for engagement. Box 1444, NCDN. -2795

Business Opportunities

GOOD Government connections. Leaving for interior, Kunming, Chungking, take representations of Shanghai firms. Address Box 1527, NCDN. -2943

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TRADE enquiries, financial status reports, insurance (all classes). Clarkes Agency, 88 Nanking Road, Telephone 10092. 10419

WANTED Chinese compradore with US$500 for development of prosperous foreign firm. Address Box 1383, NCDN. -2712

PARTNER wanted. Exceptional opportunity. Owing manager's illness, a running concern wants partner with US$10,000, for very profitable, honest business in foreign colonies. No brokers. Serious offers only. Address Box 1442, NCDN. -2794

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives massage from 2 to 9, 1225 Bubbling Well Road, Room 231, Telephone 34200. -2086

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30. Second Floor. -10620

Miscellaneous

DOLLS, if broken, perfectly repaired and renovated. We also make wigs, dresses, etc. for dolls. Prices very reasonable. Dolls' Hospital, Rosette, 135 Seymour Road. -2847

SPLENDID paintings by international artists are exhibited at 1310 Avenue Joffre. Free inspection. -2700

ACADEMIC painter and restorer undertakes efficiently restoration of pictures, at lowest rates. Glanz, 805 East Seward Road, House 10. -2194

For Sale—Miscellaneous

APPLIQUE bedspreads, $7.20; laundry bags, $2.30; guest towels, 70 cents; lace curtains, $5. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 10923

DINING-ROOM furniture, 11 pieces; also two ladies' fur capes; extremely moderate prices. Inspection 10-6, 41 Rue du Consulat, Apartment 63. -2931

ITALIAN master-violin Stradivari, year 1714. Offers to "Stradivari," Hongkew News Agency, 791 East Seward Road. -2938

KODAK Retina (Compur) F3.5, $250. Box 1512, NCDN. -2916

EXPORTERS! Big stock of valuable special medicines. Aspirin, quinine, pyramidon, etc., for sale. Box 1499, NCDN. -2890

FROM private to private, several first-class Persian carpets, oil-paintings, European curios, Mercedes typewriter, US$20, for sale. 799/3 Tongshan Road, Telephone 52777. -2908

UNIVERSAL electric ironing machine, for sale. Never been used. What offer? Box 1524, NCDN. -2942

PURE linen table-linen towels and bedding, brand-new and as good as new, emigrants' stock, for sale. Inspection without engagement. Box 1232, NCDN. -2885

"FOR YOU," the quality goods store, 1017 Avenue Joffre. New spring pullovers and knitted costumes, ladies' imported underwear, nightgowns and pyjamas in new fabrics. Suede/silk gloves. Belts, collars and flowers to match. Our foreign-made silk dresses and raincoats at liquidation prices for 10 days only. Orders taken. -2933

BEAUTIFUL porcelain (tea-set, flower design, for 18 persons), attractive Baccarat crystalware (vases, dishes, plates, liqueur, cocktail, ice-cream, wine, perfume sets.) 181 Avenue Dubail, Apartment 2. -2914

MERCURY for sale. (Hg 99.9% pure). Price $25 per lb. Apply Mr. K. C. Wong, c/o Post Office Box 369. -2884

LADIES' hats, worn, perfectly renovated, remodelled. New hats, ready made and made to order, from latest models. Prices very reasonable. Rosette, 135 Seymour Road. -2846

BEAUTIFUL crystalware, porcelain figures, oil-paintings, miniatures, bronzes. 421 Avenue Roi Albert, Apartment 5. -2807

DENTAL equipment (Ash-chair with water appliance, Siemens engine, 220 volt illuminator). 142 Museum Road, flat 57. -2810

REFLEX Korelle, 6 x 6, lens Zeiss F2.8. Like new. $550 or nearest offer. Box 1366, NCDN. -2696

SHIRTS made to measure. Superior "double-thread" broadcloth $15.50, "Tootal" $24. "Clydella" Wool $35. Razon's, Central Road. 10581

SECONDHAND furniture shop. Buy and sell at best prices, furniture, carpets, refrigerator, cut-glass, etc. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat, telephone 73597. -2348

SHIRTS correctly made to measure, English poplins and pure silk from $14.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road. -10580

PYJAMAS made to measure. Flannel $9.50. Smart English material from $16.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 10579

CONTAX II, Sonnar F/2 with case and one Electro-Bewi exposure meter, four Optochrom coloured Universal filters. Quite new, in perfect condition. Please send your offers. Address Box 1352, NCDN. 10845

200 books, novels, etc., as good as new. Suitable for club or library $550. Box 1478, NCDN. -2054

IMPERIAL Worcestershire sauce (imported), is now again on sale, at prices based on the old rate of exchange. Wing On Department Store. -2840

KOREAN apples arriving weekly from Chinnampo, first-grade $11.50 and second-grade $9 per case of 33 lb. net. Sample-box containing 18 apples $3. Obtainable at Peninsula Trading Company, authorized dealer in China, 705 Liza Building, telephone 13350 and/or 1007 Avenue Joffre, Telephone 31649. -2879

NEW Contax III, lens: Sonnar 1:1.5, 1:2, Telescopic. Address Box 1265, NCDN. -2532

OLD Meissen, old Dresden candlesticks, porcelain, antique miniatures, splendid crystalware, bronzes. Dr. Weiss, 150 Tifeng Road, House 15, Flat 2. -2518

STOCKINGS: selected new stock in beautiful shades, exceptionally strong. Hats, dresses ready made, at wholesale prices. Orders taken. Room 41C, 3rd floor, Central Arcade. -1912

MODERN bedroom, European make, almost new, for sale by owner to private party only. 865 Tongshan Road, House 2, Room 15. -2878

Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED, godown space, vicinity Chapoo Road, Soochow Creek. Reply stating lowest price. Box 1526, NCDN. 10951

PREMISES, suitable for shop, office, doctor's office, to let. Central district Concession. Litvinoff, 185 Route Vallon, Telephone 70664, 5-7. -2926

TWO office rooms to let, facing Nanking Road, centre, with telephone and furniture. Telephone 14547 during afternoon. -2749

WANTED, one/two-roomed office, Bund district. Willing to buy or take over. Telephone 79276. -2742

WANTED two office-rooms in central district, for immediate occupation. Reply Box 1399, NCDN. -2764

TO LET, part of office space at Yuen Ming Yuen Road, at a moderate rental, furniture and fixture to be taken over, telephone 13811, between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. -2831

Personal

INTERESTED and Lucy. Please give full address for meeting. Address Box 1509, NCDN. -2907

SIDNEY, please telephone tomorrow afternoon Z. -2913

FOREIGNER, good standing, 32, would like to meet young Chinese lady during his stay here. Box 1411, NCDN. 10851

Boats

FOR SALE: 40-foot motorboat in excellent condition, heavy teak construction throughout, 20 h.p. kerosene engine, 6½-7 miles, comfortable cabin, washroom, galley with alcohol stove and aluminium plated tables, 32 volt lighting plant, Electrolux icebox, etc. Box 1529, NCDN. 10938

MOST thankful to anyone kindly giving away abandoned but repairable, large life-boat. Purpose circumnavigate world. Box 1503, NCDN. -2698

Educational

WANTED, a foreign teacher to teach English conversation in a private school, 10 hours a week, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-11, and on the evenings of Tuesday and Friday, from 7 to 9. In reply please state nationality, experience and salary expected. Address Box 1510, NCDN. -2912

CHINESE lady with knowledge of English, gives lessons in Shanghai dialect, Mandarin. Box 86, NCDN. -2911

FOREIGN girl gives Japanese lessons, has certificate, speaks some English. Address Box 1519, NCDN. -2927

WANTED teacher for Dutch language. 25 Route Tenant de la Tour. Telephone 77928. -2923

COMPLETE commercial course, shorthand (Gregg/Pitman), typewriting, English, book-keeping, coding, filing. Students prepared for Pitman, Gregg and London Chamber of Commerce examinations. Moderate fees. Apply Mrs. Sweeney, Steno-Typist Academy, 173/301 Seymour Road. 10916

HANDWRITING can be improved by taking lessons from experienced calligraphy teacher, also for beginners, at moderate fees. Box 1408, NCDN. -2777

BOOKKEEPING, accountancy by experienced European teacher of bookkeeping. Fred M. Cohen, accountant, 302 Cardinal Mercier, flat 2, telephone 71599. -2775

ENGLISH and typewriting lessons wanted for 3 young Chinese, 3 times weekly from 6 to 8 p.m. Terms must be moderate. Reply stating monthly tuition fee to Post Office Box 648. 10887

PIANO lessons given by Mrs. Anna Nicholls, L. G. S. M. graduate of Guild Hall School of Music, London. Good references, extensive practice. Also willing to come to pupils' places. 150 Route des Soeurs, Apartment 2. Telephone 75914. -2531

LE FRANÇAIS enseigné par institutrice diplômée. Leçons particulières et en groupe. Progrès garanti. Téléphoner 72928, 1-3 h. 10489

GERMAN and French private lessons, conversation and grammar given by highly experienced gentleman-teacher. Easy method. Exceptional references. Twice weekly, $15 per month. Apply from 8-9 a.m. or by letter, 2 Quinsan Gardens, Room 1. -121

Wanted to Purchase

BOOKS, novels, etc., suitable for library, must be clean and in good condition. Particulars to Post Office Box 450. 10926

NICK'S secondhand furniture shop. We pay best price for furniture, carpets, pianos, refrigerators and household effects. Telephone 73937. 146A Route des Soeurs, 3 inside. -2697

WANTED bedroom, dining-room furniture and a typewriter. Address Box 1496, NCDN. -2883

OLD copies of Blackwood magazine, 1920 to 1939. Make offers Box 1410, NCDN. 10882

SUPER Ikonta, 6 x 6, F2.8. State model, lowest price to Box 1364, NCDN. -2686

FLOOR polishing and waxing machine, household size. State make, voltage, lowest price to Box 1365, NCDN. -2686

WANTED to buy, secondhand clothing, suits, dresses, shoes, carpets, etc. 1129 Bubbling Well, Sun Avenue, House 51, Mr. Corts. -2486

WANTED to purchase and for sale. We purchase all kinds of blackwood highclass furniture, carpets, pianos, typewriters, radios, household effects, damaged metals and godown stock at a fair price. We also sell the abovementioned goods at the lowest prices. (Only a little profit is added on the cost of what we purchased.) Apply to the Chesterfield Art Secondhand Goods Store, 1469 Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36334. 10908

Wanted to Rent

WANTED room with private bath and use of kitchen, from March 1, by couple. Address Box 1513, NCDN. -2919

NEAR Cardinal Mercier, wanted small room for couple. Please telephone 70614 and ask for housekeeper. -2930

WANTED, furnished apartment from March, by American couple. Willing to pay best price. Telephone 79023. -2929

WANTED to rent by couple, furnished room without use of kitchen, in apartment house, preferably King Albert Apartments. Long lease, March 1 or 15. Maximum: $170 monthly. Box 1516, NCDN. -2921

WANTED immediately, three-four-roomed flat or small house. Apply Box 1459, NCDN. -2820

WANTED house or apartment by responsible foreigner. Willing take over furniture and pay key-money. Telephone 73679. -2088

WANTED, furnished steamheated room by Hungarian couple, private bath, boxroom, use of kitchen, with English family. Address Box 1460, NCDN. -2821

Animals

FOUND, setter dog, Sunday. Will belong to us unless redeemed in three days. 349 King Albert Apartment 3, Telephone 72749, from 12 to 2. -2895

YOUNG race pony in perfect condition, for sale. Certificate. Box 1523, NCDN. -2941

LOST vicinity Bubbling Well/Hart Road, bulldog puppy two months old, brindle coloured. Reward. Lane 1522 Bubbling Well Road, House 22. 10934

WANTED immediately services of a good pedigreed Scottish terrier. Telephone 46820. 10922

WANTED thoroughbred police pup, male, four months old. Address to S. Liu, 12 Rue du Consulat. -2925

WANTED pedigreed cocker spaniel bitch. Telephone 84060, office hours, 70533 tiffin hours. 10890

PONY insurance is obtainable at moderate terms from Hugh Middleton & Co. (Insurance), Ltd, 45 Kiukiang Road, Telephone 16595. 10878

Motor Cars and Cycles

WHIPPET four-door, four-cylinder. 83 Nanking Road, 2nd floor, Room 9. Telephone 18880, 3-7. -2936

FIAT, late 1938 model 508C, 13,000 km., as new. US$750. Address Box 1497, NCDN. -2887

1939 DODGE truck, S.M.C. loading weight 11,100 lb., as new, insured and licensed, under contract, for sale. US$550 or nearest offer. Box 1506, NCDN. -2902

FOR SALE: Pontiac coach 1934; Morris Minor sedan 1936; Plymouth sedan 1934; Plymouth sedan 1933; Baby Ford coach 1933; Morris Major sedan 1932; Rockne sedan 1933; all cars guaranteed for six months. Terms might be arranged. Pacific Motors, 863 Avenue Foch. Telephone 74500. -2945

OWNER leaving, has for sale AJS motor-cycle. $750 only. Box 1525, NCDN. -2942

FOR SALE, 1929 Erskin two-seater coupe, $1,400. Owner leaving. Address Box 1485, NCDN. 10903

ROCKNE sedan, bargain, engine perfect, duco as new, for sale. Pacific Motors, 863 Avenue Foch, telephone 74500. -2752

FIAT 1939, model 1500, 2,000 Km., new. US$1,000 cash. Address Box 1390, NCDN. -2736

DODGE truck, 2 tons, new tyres and paint job, excellent running condition, for immediate sale, at $4,000 or nearest offer. Address Box 1302, NCDN. -2598

FOR SALE: Morris Eight coupe, 1937 model, good condition. £180 or near offer. Box 1283, NCDN. 10619

CASH for used cars and trucks. Jenny's Motors, 177 Amiral Courbet. Telephone 73185. -1394

IF you wish to buy, sell, exchange motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bills Motors, authorized Ford and Lincoln dealers. Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400. 10575

PLYMOUTH coupe, 4-cylinder, very economical, really perfect condition throughout, as new. For sale cheap. Box 1306, NCDN. -2598

350 Replies a Day

are received on an average to advertisements appearing on this page. This is sufficient guarantee that the small expense incurred by advertisers will be worth while. Ring up 11055 and ask for "Classified."

Rooms Without Board

ONE nice room, for single person, in comfortable house. Bus stops 1, 9. Telephone 21764. 10928

ROOM to let in apartment house with all modern conveniences. 468 Avenue Joffre, Apartment E301. -2866

WEST End Gardens. To let two rooms with bathroom, furnished or unfurnished, in private family. Box 1498, NCDN. -2889

LARGE, nicely furnished room facing-south, with glass verandah, in private residence, 325 Route Frelupt. Bus No. 22 stop. -2939

SOUTH room in apartment, Joffre/Ferguson, available March 1. Bachelor/couple quiet habits. Telephone 76592, tiffin hours. Board optional. -2928

FURNISHED room, private bath, telephone 36009. -2882

FRENCH Concession, western. Large, well-furnished room, southern exposure, first-class apartment, ample closets, modern bathroom attached, independent entrance, for one or two single gentlemen, American or British only. Breakfast optional. Box 1487, NCDN. -2865

FIRST-CLASS furnished and unfurnished rooms. Concession and western district. Telephone 18380, ask for Mr. Rein. -2613

NICE, convenient rooms to let, per day only. Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36593 from 1-3 p.m. -2671

LARGE room with waiting room, suitable for doctor's office or for beauty salon, to let in apartment. French Concession, central district. No refugees. Address Box 1419, NCDN. -2706

LARGE, well-furnished, steam-heated south room. All modern conveniences. 838/A Cathay Flats. -2783

TO LET, Denis Apartment, big, south-facing, well-furnished bed/sitting room with all modern conveniences. Address Box 1341, NCDN. 10841

Rooms with Board

DOUBLE/single, comfortable, furnished rooms to let, all modern conveniences, in apartment house, excellent food. Apply 7/4 Route Paul Henry. -2934

WITH private bath, steamheating, large verandah, first-class board, very big room in villa with garden, in centre French Concession, 365 Route Cardinal Mercier. Telephone 70614. -2930

SINGLE and double rooms, facing south, big garden. Private bathrooms, modern conveniences, near bus 2/14 stops, Great Western Road, 75 Tunsin Road, telephone 20544, Mrs. Harvey. -2863

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road, Comfortable single/double rooms, private bathrooms, excellent food. Telephone 35534, Mrs. Lupton. -2756

COMFORTABLE furnished one/two rooms, private bath, in apartment Bubbling Well. All conveniences. Full board. Box 974, NCDN. -2842

WELL-Furnished room, private bath, steam-heat. With or without board. 117 Rue Massenet. -2766

FURNISHED room with private bathroom. Arcola heating. Garage. Full board. 14 Kelmscott Gardens, telephone 72385. -2690

Dancing

BALLROOM dances and tap dances taught by foreign lady. 22A Route Pere Robert. -2771

Office Cars

LIFT wanted office hours three times daily. Delastre to Szechuen Road. Address Box 1144, NCDN. 10913

Radios

TELEFUNKEN super local receiver, particularly suitable for restaurants. Bargain. Eight-tube super, two short-waves, American tubes and loudspeaker. Other bargains: Radio Record, 8 Chusan Road. Telephone 51262. -2939

WANTED, secondhand radio, long wave, big cabinet, good condition, not over $100. Telephone 73758, after 7 p.m. -2910

MARCONI gramophone unit with automatic record changer, perfect condition, for sale. Address Box 1500, NCDN. -2891

BARGAIN. Philips 8-tube, Blaupunkt 6-tube, very low-priced. 497 Weihaiwei Road, 5 Yang Terrace. -2562

UNIVERSAL Radio Co., 232 Nanking Road, Telephone 19025. Repairs all make radios. For sale Philco a.c./d.c., $550, Philco $225; Universal $225; Victor-Combination, $960. 10877

SPECIALIZED shortwave tuning with RCA laboratory instruments. Radio Corporation of Asia, 281-5 Avenue Foch. Telephone 87777. -2570

RADIO repairs, every kind, promptly and pleasantly executed. Telephone 13750. Ask for Mr. Stewart, American Radio Equipment Co. Oldest, best-equipped in Shanghai 10576

W. KORBUT radio engineer, radios repaired on the spot promptly, efficiently. Telephone 36559. -2521

Chinese Servants

GOOD cook-boy, honest, diligent, speaking English, seeks position, has served in foreign family. Address Box 1502, NCDN. -2894

HONEST, experienced Chinese house-boy or cook-boy seeks position immediately. Well recommended. Address Box 1300, NCDN. -2900

GOOD cook-boy and wife wash-amah, seek position immediately. Well-recommended. Address Box 1511, NCDN. -2915

WANTED: excellent Chinese cook with good references, preferably Northerner, with knowledge of English. Box 1270, NCDN. 10801

73148 CENTRAL Employment Agency (British). Only one with 3,000 satisfied customers. Cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, watchmen, housekeepers, telephone operators. -1900

72782. General Employment Agency Reliable cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs. Foreign management. Quick service. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -2516

Lost

CIGARETTE case with picture on top, lost Saturday night 3 a.m. in taxi between Farren's and Route Ghisi. Finder rewarded. Telephone 78219, Apartment 9. -2936

LOST, Delivery Order bearing Customs seal for 7c/s dried beef round casing marked P.T.C. in triangle ex Hoten Maru Voy. No. 29 M/F No. 30 having been lost, or mislaid, is hereby declared null and void. Dairen Kisen Kaisha. 10919

LOST, two drafts, No. 75/406 Sun Ming Sh. $2,300, and No. 75/96 Maing Pain Kee, $500, issued by Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, and drawn on Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, India. The above are declared null and void. Sun Ming Sh. -2874

Houses and Land

ATTRACTIVE, small lot for sale. Very cheap. Road frontage. Great Western Road, telephone 73740. -2809

FOR SALE on Route Culty, two 5/6-roomed houses under construction. Prices including land, built-in furniture, complete fittings $30,000 and $31,000. De Becker Law & Estate Offices, 262/4 Hamilton House. Telephone 15633. -0780

FOR SALE: House of eight rooms, approximately two mow land, foreign title deed; residential part French Concession, no brokers. Owner (Box 1438, NCDN. -2790

Furnished Houses

SEVEN-ROOMED house to let, Concession, furniture for sale. Telephone 75859 between 2-6 p.m. -2904

Unfurnished Houses

SEMI-DETACHED, five-roomed house with garden and arcola heating. Western district. No key-money. Immediate occupation. Box 1522, NCDN. -2940

595 Route Frelupt. 3-roomed house, modern kitchen, bathroom, large private roof-garden. Rent $200. Krivoss, 1331 Joffre. 10878

398 Route Ferguson for immediate occupation with two year lease local currency, newly built modern house, must be seen to be appreciated, for inspection see watchman on premises. Further particulars Telephone 15100. 10818

Furnished Apartments

BIJOU Apartments, 278 Hardoon Road. Furnished apartments, independent entrances, steamheating, hot/cold water. Also 354 Seymour Road. Apply to Watchman or telephone 34477. 10924

TO LET, three-roomed furnished flat. Also room. Next to Jessfield Park, 37/115 Brenan Road, Telephone 22794. -2942

FURNISHED 2½-roomed flat, steam-heated, hot/cold water, modern conveniences, without key-money. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -2728

SETTLEMENT. For sale, four-roomed modern apartment, facing south, 7th floor. Big verandah, two bathrooms. Rent $370 per month, including taxes, heating, refrigerator. Almost new furniture, carpets, fittings to be taken over. US$800. Box 1454, NCDN. -2806

STEAMHEATED apartment, Route Frelupt, three rooms with kitchen, bathroom, rent US$30. Furniture to be taken over. Telephone 76194, between 1-4. -2822

SETTLEMENT. Bright, well-furnished, steamheated, three-roomed flat, in a modern apartment, $600 per month, includes tax, telephone, refrigerator, everything for housekeeping provided. Box 1453, NCDN. -2906

Unfurnished Apartments

GENERAL Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, 1st floor, Room 122, for houses, apartment, offices, shops, rooms. -2944

TWO and three-roomed flats, French Concession, available March reasonable rent. 2 Peking Road, Room 111. -2612

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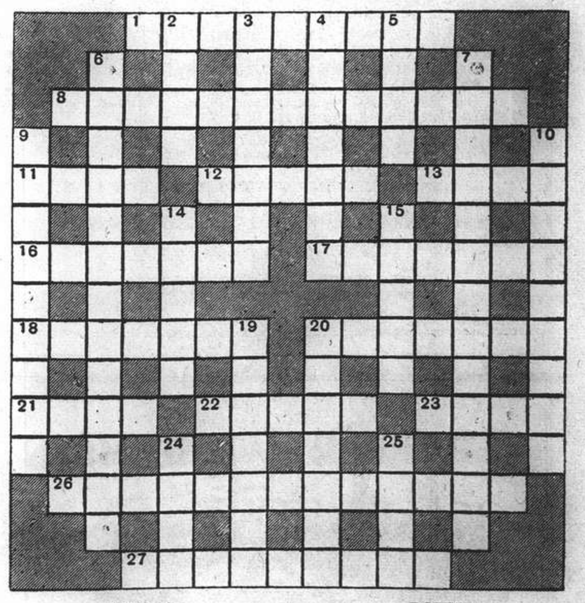

ACROSS

1 This sort of deputy should be at home in some circles
8 Showing the serenity of the sensible
11 This Saint's fire is sometimes seen by sailors
12 Obviously a swollen-headed sort of enthusiast
13 The girl to talk nonsense if upset
16 This should have some evening result
17 A product of Castile
18 She was a popular novelist
20 French scientist
21 "The ——'s the thing wherein I'll catch the conscience of the King" ("Hamlet")
22 This is a fine example of a border castle
23 The waiter always gives one this part of the roast duckling separately
26 One looks for these features on a map
27 No great figure this

DOWN

2 Hide
3 Sign of affection not always welcome in a billiard room
4 "If" is rather a hard clue
5 If a group of countries forms this it need not be for revolutionary purposes
6 Without which a thing seems neither poetic nor logical (three words)
7 This sort of remark is made by the way
9 Scientific instrument made from a fairy's robe
10 The song of a waterman that might